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# ***Daily Report***

## **East Asia**

FBIS-EAS-89-231  
Monday  
4 December 1989

# Daily Report

## East Asia

FBIS-EAS-89-231

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4 December 1989

**NOTICE TO READERS:** An \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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## Japan

### Government Reacts to U.S.-USSR Meeting in Malta

#### Foreign Ministry on Talks

OW0312131289 Tokyo NHK General Television  
Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 3 Dec 89

[Text] Here is a report on how the Japanese Government is reacting to the U.S.-USSR talks:

Concerning President Bush's concrete proposals for supporting the Soviet economy made in the first round of the talks, the Foreign Ministry holds that the proposals were made in line with what President Bush has already stated: As the age of confining the Soviet Union has come to an end, the USSR should now be integrated into the international community. The Ministry maintains that as far as the United States is concerned, it must have included all the possible concrete plans for improving the relations.

As to President Gorbachev's reaction to various issues after the second round of the talks, including the problems in the Asia-Pacific region where moves for easing tension have fallen behind Europe, the Ministry will base its response on the outcome of the talks.

In addition to other proposals, President Bush has made a proposal supporting the idea of admitting the Soviet Union into GATT as an observer. The Foreign Ministry and Ministry of International Trade and Industry regard the proposal as an indication of the flexible position of the United States in its support for the Soviet economy. Since French President Mitterrand has also advocated the Soviet Union's admission into GATT as an observer, the Ministry holds that, since the issue will be discussed at GATT sessions, it will decide on Japan's measures while watching for the moves of other nations.

Concerning the U.S. proposal for new economic policies toward the Soviet Union, including the plan for easing the regulations on credit terms, the Ministry holds that Japan has not changed its basic position of making the settlement of the territorial issue the precondition for providing full-scale economic support to the Soviet Union. Japan will watch with caution what measures the Soviet Union takes in the future.

#### Officials Applaud Results

OW0412011889 Tokyo KYODO in English 0052 GMT  
4 Dec 89

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 4 KYODO—Foreign Ministry officials on Sunday night [3 December] welcomed the results of the U.S.-Soviet summit, saying it opened a new era for superpower relations and for the world as a whole.

They rated highly the open and constructive dialogue between U.S. President George Bush and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, saying their unprecedented joint press conference reflected the frankness of their discussions.

The Japanese officials expressed their hopes that progress toward a reduction of conventional forces in Europe and a U.S. pledge to assist ongoing "perestroika" (restructuring) in the Soviet Union will have a favorable effect on the peace and stability of the Asia-Pacific region. They added, however, that it seems U.S. President Bush and Soviet President Gorbachev did not reach concrete agreements on any specific matter during the superpower summit, as far as could be ascertained from the joint press conference.

The officials said the two leaders are likely to have discussed the situation in the Asia-Pacific region, although they did not refer to it at the press conference.

#### Kaifu Welcomes Outcome

OW0412043289 Tokyo KYODO in English 0400 GMT  
4 Dec 89

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 4 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu welcomed the outcome of the weekend summit meeting of U.S. President George Bush and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev on Monday, saying their frank discussions transcended the era of the cold war. Asked his comments by reporters at the prime minister's official residence, Kaifu said the talks between the two leaders have been very useful. He added that Japan wants to establish a stable relationship with the Soviet Union, and will continue efforts to settle a territorial dispute and conclude a peace treaty with the Moscow government.

Japan highly rates the Soviet "perestroika" (restructuring) efforts and has decided to accept a research mission on economic reform from the Soviet Union, Kaifu said. He said Japan hopes to establish a stable relationship with the Soviet Union by expanding exchanges as much as possible.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Mayumi Moriyama said Japan wants to contribute to the stability of East-West relations while maintaining close consultations with the United States. The chief government spokeswoman told reporters that the leaders of the two superpowers set a framework for future of talks, and Japan hopes they will make progress in those talks. The U.S. Government will send a representative to brief Kaifu on the outcome of the summit, she said.

Asked whether Japan has any plans to cut its defense budget, Moriyama said Japan must cautiously study developments, because of what she said are discrepancies between Gorbachev's attitude at the summit and Soviet military deployments.

Top Foreign Ministry officials said Monday the superpower summit will facilitate the process of East-West reconciliation. The top officials, speaking on condition

of anonymity, said the two superpower leaders demonstrated that they are not only working to close a chapter of the past but to create positive conditions for the future.

Although the talks certainly gave an impetus to the current positive trend of moving from East-West confrontation to cooperation, neither leader seemed to give a clear idea of his "vision" for the future, one of the officials noted.

While rhetoric about an end to the "cold war" is enticing, it is important to keep an eye to the instability generated by the rapid changes sweeping Eastern Europe and elsewhere, the officials said.

It is thus important for Japan and other countries to take policies which will ensure the success of those changes, they said, adding that excessive speed should be avoided in the reform process. With ambiguity prevailing as to the nature of the future global framework, countries should adopt a "step-by-step" approach in their diplomacy, said one official.

Japan should remain optimistic about the future, but should not go so far as to look at things through rose-colored glasses, the official said.

#### **Cautious Reaction To Soviets Joining GATT**

*OW0412084889 Tokyo KYODO in English 0830 GMT 4 Dec 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 4 KYODO—Japan Monday reacted cautiously to U.S. support for the Soviet Union to join the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) as an observer expressed in Sunday's Malta superpower summit.

Koji Kodama, administrative vice minister of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, told reporters, "Japan has never been asked to cooperate by the Soviet Union in the latter's efforts to participate in the GATT even as an observer."

"For our part, we must decide with due consideration to future Soviet initiatives and GATT's idea as a whole after being briefed duly about the U.S. position in this respect," he said.

While saying the results of the latest summit were important in considering future bilateral economic cooperation, Kodama pointed to complex bilateral issues, including the territorial dispute over four Soviet-held islands to the north of Japan.

#### **Foreign Minister Reaffirms Support for Aquino**

*OW0212125989 Tokyo KYODO in English 1231 GMT 2 Dec 89*

[Text] Gifu, Dec. 2 KYODO—Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama reassured here Saturday that Japan supports the Philippine Government of President Corazon Aquino.

Speaking to reporters, Nakayama cited popular dissatisfaction with the economic policies of the Aquino administration as a backdrop to the military coup attempt and said Japan will help the Philippine Government work out its financial programs in addition to providing continued monetary assistance.

Touching on the U.S.-Soviet on-board summit beginning Saturday off Malta, Nakayama expressed hope that U.S. President George Bush and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev would discuss regional conflicts in Asia, including the peace-making process in Kampuchea, and the Japan-Soviet territorial dispute over the Soviet-held islands off Hokkaido.

Referring to the planned East and West European tour by Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, Nakayama said that Kaifu will sign diplomatic notes promising Japanese technical cooperation with Poland and Hungary when he visits the two countries.

The government said in late November it would extend 150 million dollars in loans for a currency stabilization program to help Poland promote economic reforms. Kaifu is expected to visit West Germany, France and the European Community headquarters in Brussels as well as the two East European nations in mid January.

Nakayama was in the Japanese central city of Gifu on a one-day tour to explain Japanese foreign policies in a meeting with local citizens.

#### **Aquino Sends Thanks**

*OW0412090989 Tokyo KYODO in English 0803 GMT 4 Dec 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 5 KYODO—Philippine President Corazon Aquino on Monday relayed her thanks to Japan for its support during the latest coup attempt against her government, Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said. Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama, meanwhile, assured Aquino that Japan will continue to provide her country with economic assistance, officials said.

Aquino's message of gratitude was relayed in a brief meeting at the ministry between Foreign Minister Nakayama and Philippine Ambassador to Japan Ramon del Rosario. Rosario, who spoke with Aquino by telephone earlier in the day, said the president expressed the Philippine people's profound gratitude for Japan's support, as indicated in a government statement issued last Friday.

"The manifesto of support is complementary to the economic support that the Japanese Government has been giving," Aquino was quoted as saying in her message.

Aquino said the situation is now sufficiently under control, noting that Camp Aguinaldo has been recaptured and a mopping-up operation in the Makati financial district is expected to be completed within the day. Precautions are being taken to avert the loss of civilian

lives and to ensure the safety and welfare of Japanese in the Philippines, she was quoted as saying.

Nakayama told Rosario that Japan has been paying great heed to the trouble in the Philippines, and is pleased to see that the situation has been brought under control. He said Japan's support for Aquino as expressed earlier stands, and pledged that Japan will continue its economic assistance to the Philippines, officials said.

#### **Paper on Activity at Kadena, Futenma Bases**

*OW0212015389 Naha RYUKYU SHIMPO in Japanese  
2 Dec 89 Morning Edition p 1*

[Text] Kadena, Ginowan—The F-15 Eagle fighters and the E-3 aircraft with the Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) repeatedly took off and landed as usual and no particularly striking moves were observed at Kadena airfield, the largest U.S. Air Force base in the Far East, on 1 December—the day a coup d'etat was reported on the Philippines.

Meanwhile, no hurried moves of helicopters or aircraft were noted, outwardly, at the Futenma Base where U.S. Marines units in Okinawa are stationed. However, the base issued the following notice to the Public Relations Office (PRO) of the Ginowan City Government at 1600 on 1 December: "There will be noise because we will be adjusting the engines on the KC-130 transport planes from late afternoon until the evening." The KC-130 transport planes are large aircraft capable of air-to-air refuelling and of transporting personnel and military materiel. The U.S. forces side has not disclosed the purpose of adjusting the engines but the PRO observes that "the adjustment of the engines is done possibly in preparation for deployment to the Philippines."

#### **Transport Minister Reacts 'Calmly' To U.S. Ban**

*OW0112191289 Tokyo KYODO in English 1456 GMT  
1 Dec 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 1 KYODO—Japanese shipping companies reacted calmly Friday to a U.S. ban on Panama-registered vessels entering U.S. ports. The ban, announced in Washington Thursday as part of U.S. efforts to oust Panama's leader, Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega, took the Japanese by surprise, but their shock was short-lived because many had been prepared for it, shipping sources said. Many Japanese shippers have already taken steps to switch ship registrations from Panama to other tax-haven nations such as Liberia, the sources said.

Also, they plan to operate Panamanian-flag vessels on routes other than the north Pacific route while running non-Panamanian registered ships on that route because a change in ship registrations costs 15,000 to 40,000 dollars per vessel, the sources said.

Transport Minister Takami Eto, at a press conference Friday, said he does not see the U.S. move will have a

serious impact on Japanese shipping firms although they run some 800 Panama-registered vessels, the largest number in the world.

"Japanese shipowners know how to deal with it," Eto said. "There is no need to run vessels flying the Panamanian flag, though the Japanese run more foreign-registered ships than the Japanese-registered ones due to tax and cost considerations," he said. The U.S. ban will take effect on February 1 next year.

#### **North Korea**

##### **Coverage of Continuing N-S Red Cross Contacts**

##### **Roundup Report on 1 Dec**

*SK0212025789 Pyongyang Domestic Service  
in Korean 2200 GMT 1 Dec 89*

[Text] A contact between working delegates of North-South sports talks to discuss the issue of forming a single team of the North and the South to compete in the 11th Asian Games was made at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom on 1 December. The contact was made in a closed session. After the conclusion of the contact, Chang Ung, delegate of our side, met the reporters and informed them of the status of the progress of the contact held on that day.

According to him, our side requested that the two sides directly begin discussion of practical issues in compliance with the desire and expectations of all fellow countrymen for the realization of the single team, and in conformity with the mission of the contact of the working delegates, proposing that our draft written agreement on the formation of the single team be discussed as a package. The South side, however, insisted that the draft of the South side be discussed paragraph by paragraph.

To bring about progress in the contact, we showed ourselves to be broad-minded by accepting as they are the 50 subparagraphs that share a common nature with our proposal among the total 59 subparagraphs from the paragraph on the selection of athletes to paragraph 10, which the South side proposed. Our side then proposed to the South side that since this results in only 9 subparagraphs, such as the issue of the head of the athletic team and the issue of the site of the joint secretariat, which remain to be discussed, the two sides should discuss and solve these paragraphs only.

However, the South side insisted that the two sides reconfirm the paragraphs—even those on which we agreed—paragraph by paragraph again, and even raised the question again of indicating the name of the single team in the language of the hosting country of the Asian Games, which is not an issue being discussed in the sports talks, thereby creating a complexity in the discussion of issues.



Our side urged the South side to agree to our proposal on the five subparagraphs, on which the two sides had a difference of opinion, concerning the selection of the athletes for the single team according to our proposal. However, the South side insisted on their unjust assertions, not showing a sincere attitude by bringing about progress in the talks.

Therefore, in order to bring about progress in the contact, our side proposed to the South side that the detailed matters on which the two sides were showing a difference of opinion concerning the selection of athletes be referred to the joint committee for discussion. However, the South side refused to accept our just opinion to the end.

Out of the earnest desire for a successful conclusion of the contact of the delegates, our side showed the broad-mindedness again of accepting as they are the three subparagraphs, including the one stipulating that the tryouts be held in more than one round alternately in such areas of the North and the South as Pyongyang and Seoul, of the five paragraphs concerning the selection of the athletes for the single team on which the two sides had a difference of opinion. Thus, agreement has been reached on 53 subparagraphs thanks to the sincere efforts of our side to compete in the 11th Asian Games with a single team.

Concluding the contact on that day, our side urged the South side to come to the dialogue with sincerity, and stressed that it should not be forgotten that the formation of the single team will play an important role in laying a stepping stone for the reunification of the country.

The two sides agreed on 6 December as the date for the next round of contact.

#### **North's Delegate Proposes Contact**

*SK0212040989 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0306 GMT 2 Dec 89*

[Telephone message from Pak Yong-su, chief of the North side's delegation to the contact between the Red Cross Societies of the North and South, to the South side's chief delegate]

[Text] To Song Yong-tae, chief of the ROK [taehan] Red Cross Society's delegation to the contact between working delegates of the Red Cross organizations of the North and the South.

As everyone knows, in the seventh contact between the working delegates of the Red Cross organizations of the North and the South, the two sides agreed to discuss the form and date of the next round of contact through the Red Cross hotline. In this connection, the political circles and your sides' press have been stirring up public opinion these days as if the contact between the working delegates had been ruptured by our side, and this is very surprising.

It is your side that is to blame for the failure of our contact between working delegates to make progress smoothly in conformity with the desire of the entire nation and the families and relatives displaced between the North and the South, making it difficult to resume the second round of exchange of art troupes and home-visiting groups and the 11th round of full-dress Red Cross talks.

The work of the second round of exchange of art troupes and home-visiting groups should be realized at an early date, and the 11th full-dress Red Cross talks should be resumed soon. From this standpoint, as discussed in the seventh round of working delegates' contact, I propose that an individual contact between the chief delegates of the two sides be made at 1000 [0100 GMT], Monday, on 4 December. It would be proper if the individual contact between the chief delegates is made in a closed session according to previous practice.

[Signed] Pak Yong-su, chief delegate of the contact between working delegates of the delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society

[Dated] 2 December 1989

#### **Failure To Agree on Exchanges**

*SK0412112189 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1045 GMT 4 Dec 89*

[Text] Panmunjom December 4 (KCNA)—An individual contact between heads of the delegations to the Red Cross working contact of the North and the South to discuss and resolve the matter of the exchange of the second art troupes and home-visiting groups and the resumption of the North-South full-dress Red Cross talks was held at Panmunjom today in camera.

At the end of the contact the head of our side Pak Yong-su briefed reporters on it.

According to him, future measures were discussed at the contact, with the exchange of the second art troupes and home-visiting groups and the 11th North-South full-dress Red Cross talks which had been expected on December 8 and 15 respectively becoming impossible to take place as scheduled.

At the contact the two sides reached a consensus on that, though the exchange of the second art troupes and home-visiting groups and the 11th full-dress North-South Red Cross talks became unable to be held on schedule, they should be realised without fail in compliance with the expectation and desire of the families and relatives separated in the North and the South and the entire fellow countrymen.

The sides agreed to continuously discuss matters on this through direct telephone links in the future.

**'Full Text' of Kim Chong-il GRANMA Interview**

*SK0412101489 Pyongyang Domestic Service  
in Korean 2100 GMT 3 Dec 89*

[“Full text” of the answers given on 26 October by Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Party Central Committee, to the questions of the director of GRANMA, organ of the Cuban Communist Party (PCC) Central Committee, carried in the 1 December edition of GRANMA—read by announcer]

[Text] I gratefully received your letter and written questions. You asked various important questions about revolution and construction in the present era. For convenience's sake, I will answer them after dividing them into several categories.

I will address problems related to party work. Strengthening the party and endlessly enhancing its leadership role is the most important issue that determines success or failure in revolution and construction. Our party has grown from the deep historical roots that were planted during the era of the honorable anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, which was organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and, taking the responsibility for the destiny of the Korean people, has led revolution and construction along the single road of victory since the first day when it was founded.

In our country, the tradition of unity in the party and blood ties between the party and the masses were provided in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, and in the process of carrying out various stages of revolution, our party has been strengthened and developed into an invincible revolutionary party. While always firmly adhering to revolutionary principles, we have been able to victoriously push ahead with socialist revolution and socialist construction even under difficult and complicated circumstances in which the country is divided and in which we confront face to face the U.S. imperialists, the ringleader of the world's imperialism. We have been able to do so just because we have strengthened the party and endlessly enhanced its leadership role.

Only under the leadership of the party, their vanguard unit, can the popular masses become the independent main forces of the revolution whose consciousness is raised and who are organized and can victoriously cultivate their own destiny. Past experiences show that when the party is strong, so are the popular masses and that when the party is sick, so are the popular masses. Strengthening the party and enhancing its leadership role is an important question in particular at the present time when the situation with regard to the revolution is stern and complicated. What is basic in strengthening the party is to firmly achieve ideological and volitional unity in the entire party.

The party is a group composed of revolutionary comrades who have the same ideas and ideology and who are

jointly struggling for the common cause. Unity based upon a single revolutionary idea is the life of the party. Each party must achieve unity based upon its leading idea and must in no way allow different ideas in the party. If various different ideas are allowed in the party, the party will ideologically collapse and will organizationally divide. Unity of action based upon a single idea in the party's activities can be achieved by unitary leadership. When unity in ideas and leadership is firmly guaranteed, the party can achieve rock-firm unity and can satisfactorily carry out its mission.

The center of the party's unity and its leadership is the leader. Achieving unity in ideas and leadership means achieving unity in ideas and will and action in the entire party. The task of establishing the unitary ideological system in the party, a task that our party has long adhered to as a basic principle for party building, is the task of uniting the entire party around the leader with a single idea and letting it move like one.

Our party's unitary idea is the *chuche* idea created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The *chuche* idea is a revolutionary idea that elucidates ways for the popular masses, the main forces of history, to cultivate their own destiny with their own force based upon its scientific explanation that man assumes the position of master in the world and plays a decisive role in reforming the world. The *chuche* idea demands that from a firm independent and creative stand, one carries out revolution and construction according to the fundamental interests of one's people and the actual circumstances of one's country and that one solve all the problems by enhancing the popular masses' creative role.

Our party has always made great efforts to carry out ideological indoctrination work designed to arm all the party members and workers with the *chuche* idea, the party's unitary idea, and let them think and act according to the demand of the *chuche* idea. Based upon the principle of the *chuche* idea, we are endlessly and profoundly carrying out various forms of ideological indoctrination according to actual demands. Faithfulness to the revolutionary cause means faithfulness to the leader, the party, and the masses—the main forces of the revolution. In our society, the leader, the party, and the masses form a single social and political living body bound by revolutionary obligation and comradely love.

Our party is strengthening indoctrination work to let all the party members and workers cherish faithfulness to the party, the leader, the fatherland, and the people as their belief and obligation and to let them struggle, while sharing their fate according to the communist-style collectivism of one for all and all for one. Indoctrination on revolutionary tradition must be strengthened to let them correctly know what the root of their country's revolution is and to inherit and complete the revolutionary cause, which was first cultivated by the leader. We are indoctrinating the party members and workers to ensure

that, with high pride in our party's revolutionary tradition, they will defend it and correctly realize it in carrying out the revolution.

Under today's circumstances in which the imperialists are viciously maneuvering to dispel belief in socialism from the people's minds and to undermine socialism from within, strengthening indoctrination on the revolution and class is more important than ever before. We are indoctrinating the party members and workers to ensure that they will not forget the historic lesson of the stern class struggle, the resolute struggle against the maneuvers of the imperialists and the class enemy, and the struggle to the end for the ultimate victory of the revolution with an unwavering belief in the socialist cause.

Since the socialist, communist cause is a long-term cause that is continuously carried generation after generation, our party is making particularly great efforts to ensure that the youths, the heirs to the revolution, will not be tainted by all sorts of unsound ideas and traits but will inherit the pure revolutionary spirit of the fallen revolutionaries and fulfill the historic mission of their generation. As a result of the profound indoctrination of the chuche idea, toadyism and doctrinism, which had exercised a harmful influence upon our revolution in the course of history, has been overcome, and fundamental change has taken place in the ideological and spiritual traits of our party members and workers. Very aware that they are the masters of revolution and construction, our party members and workers display a sacrificial spirit in carrying out the party's lines and policies. Believing only in their own party and their own leader and filled with confidence, they also struggle without being swayed no matter what wind may blow.

The key link to strengthening the party and enhancing the role of the party is to strengthen the party members' official lives. Only through the party's life can the party members' party-mindedness and revolution-mindedness be strengthened and can the party organizations' militant function be continuously enhanced. Our party sees to it that all party members participate without fail in the party's organizational and ideological lives according to the rules of party lives, and that by enhancing democracy within the party and by strengthening the party's organizational discipline, all party members carry out a vanguard role in the practice of the revolution with high organization-mindedness.

In our country, not only the party members but also all workers, youths, and juveniles join certain social and political organizations which are led by the party and lead organizational and political lives. Herein lies the important guarantee that solidifies the political and ideological unity in the entire society as firm as a rock and enables all the people to move as one.

In strengthening the party organizationally and ideologically and enhancing the party's militancy, it is important to bring up well the cadres, the party's key force and the commanding personnel of the revolution, and enhance their role.

Our party brings up the cadre ranks on the principle of making loyalty to the party and the revolution and work capability a basic standard of evaluation, and of mixing the old, middle, and young age groups in the ranks, and it sees to it that by enhancing the requirements for the cadres in their organizational and ideological lives, they continually revolutionize themselves and become examples for the masses in work and life.

Our party maintains the firm and efficient operation of cadre education organizations, brings up the cadres systematically according to an orderly cadre education system, and places major emphasis on the work of reeducating cadres. In our country, all cadres attend lectures and collective studies once a week, and it has become regular and compulsory for them to study at a cadre education organization once a year. This contributes greatly to enhancing the cadres' revolution-mindedness and qualifications.

Correctly establishing the system and method of the party work is of great significance in strengthening the party and enhancing the party's leadership role. The essential nature of our party's work system and method is that they have correctly combined the party's monolithic leadership and revolutionary mass line. Since the party's fundamental mission is to lead the revolution and construction, the party's work system and method should be those that ensure the monolithic nature of the leadership and should enable the popular masses to exert their creativity in the revolution and construction.

In our country, the work system, under which the entire party acts as one under the leadership of the party Central Committee and party committee leads all works in a unified manner in all domains and all units as the highest guiding organization, has been firmly established.

Party organizations at all levels unconditionally implement the lines and policies of the party and order and directives of the party Central Committee, and have thoroughly ensured the principle of the collective system.

For example, in plants and enterprises, the plant party committee discusses and decides in a collective manner as the highest guiding organization all questions arising in managing and operating the plant. Following this, administrative and economic functionaries including manager and senior technician carry out technological guidance over production and administrative management work. And functionaries of the party and workers organizations including secretary of the plant party committee conduct political organizational work to indoctrinate and inspire party members and workers.

By doing so, all works are carried out according to the lines and policies of the party and to the intent of the



party Central Committee, the creative will of the party members and workers is sufficiently reflected in management of enterprises, and the revolutionary zeal of the production masses is highly displayed.

Furthermore, the arbitrary decision by administrative and economic functionaries and vicarious execution of administration by party functionaries have been overcome and economic and technological work is being precisely combined with political work. Such a work system, under which plants are managed and operated under the collective guidance of the party committee, is called the Taean work system in our country. The basic demand of the Taean system is generally embodied in all domains of work.

The basic factor in our party's work method is to awaken the masses in a revolutionary manner and to make all works the work of the masses themselves by inspiring their creative zeal. Always giving top priority to political work in all endeavors, our functionaries share joys and sorrows with the masses, deeply mingling with them, and they help them. Our functionaries are carrying out the revolutionary tasks in firm unity with the masses.

Now, I would like to speak about socialist construction in our country. As is known to all, socialist construction in our country has been carried out under difficult and complicated circumstances. We inherited a backward economy and culture caused by the cruel colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists. They were totally destroyed by the fierce war spanning 3 years. Thus, in actuality, we had to initiate the socialist construction on empty land.

Furthermore, division of the nation, caused by the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea, and the enemy's constant maneuvers for aggression, have created great obstacles to our socialist construction. However, our people have heroically struggled under the leadership of the party by highly demonstrating the revolutionary spirit for self-reliance and arduous struggle. Thus, we have built a powerful, politically independent, economically self-reliant and self-defensive socialist state in a short span of history.

Based on the firm foundation which we have already achieved, we put forward new magnificent goals for socialist construction, foreseeing the distant future, and are vigorously struggling to achieve these goals.

Our people constructed the Sohae Lockgate, one of the outstanding lockgates in the world, in a short period of time, by using our own strength. Following this, we are actively accelerating the great nature-reshaping work, including reclamation of 300,000-chongbo of land, and are building power stations on a large scale to increase the power production capacity by two times in the near future.

According to our party's plan to bring the new socialist life into full bloom, we are actively pushing ahead with construction of large-scale chemical bases for a light-industry revolution, and construction of modern cultural

facilities and dwellings to smoothly ensure the cultural life of workers in cities and on farms.

The enormous-scale construction carried out in our country clearly shows the might of the self-reliant socialist economy. The brilliant victory we have won in socialist construction is the result of the wise leadership of our party which put forward correct lines embodying the *chuche* idea and which correctly led the struggle to implement such lines.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expounded at an early date a general line for socialist and communist construction by putting forward a wise remark that if we add the three revolutions to the popular government based on the principle of the *chuche* idea and on the practical experience of our revolution, this will become communism.

Comrade Kim Il-song taught that in order to build socialism and communism, one should occupy the two fortresses—ideological and material—without fail and to do this, one should thoroughly implement the three revolutions—ideological, technological and cultural—while strengthening the popular government and constantly enhancing its functions.

Only when we carry out the ideological revolution, the technological revolution and the cultural revolution, can we achieve the communist society by reforming men, society and nature in a communist way. Only when we strengthen the popular government and enhance its functions, can we successfully carry out the struggle against the enemies of the revolution who are obstructing the socialist and communist construction and vigorously carry out the three revolutions—ideological, technological and cultural. Thus, we can smoothly carry out the work of reforming and managing the social relations in a communist manner.

The idea that if material wealth becomes great as the result of economic development the communist society will be realized is erroneous. In order to build the communist society, the work of reforming men and society should be pushed ahead equally, together with economic construction. Of such works, priority should be given to the work of reforming man.

The master of society is man. Thus, only when men are reformed in a communist manner can they realize communist society. The one who develops the economy and reforms society is man. Therefore, only when priority is given to the work of reforming man can they successfully push ahead with communist construction.

In leading socialist construction in the past, our party regarded as the basic line the work of firmly uniting the popular masses with the party by giving priority to the work of reforming man, as well as the work of encouraging the masses to demonstrate their revolutionary zeal and creative ability to the maximum. Thus could our party register constant upsurges in the socialist construction.

Our experience clearly showed that the strengthening of the main force of the revolution and the enhancement of their role serve as a basic method for successfully pushing ahead with socialist and communist construction.

Today the imperialists have intensified vilification and defamation of socialism more than ever before. In particular, they have concentrated the arrows of attack on those nations who are advancing by upholding the banner of socialism and who adhere to the revolutionary principles.

However, the frantic maneuvers of the imperialists absolutely cannot be effective for the revolutionary people who have been disciplined and tested amid the arduous trial and storm. Our people will not yield to any threat of the enemy nor be deceived by any appeasement and flattery.

It is an unbreakable rule in the development of history that the imperialists will come to ruin and the socialists will be victorious. Our people will continuously and vigorously fight and advance along the path of socialism and communism by cherishing a high pride in being the people carrying out the revolution.

Now, I would like to speak about the issue of Korea's reunification.

Our people's struggle for national reunification is, in essence, the struggle to achieve national sovereignty against domination and interference by outside imperialists. The tragedy of national division which our people suffer is a clear example of the cursed criminal act of the imperialists who freely infringe upon the destiny of other nations.

Our people lived on the same land as a homogeneous people for a long time, over 5,000 years of history. Even today, our people ardently and unanimously aspire to independently live in the reunified fatherland as the same people.

If the United States had not occupied South Korea by force, our nation would not be divided in two, and if the United States had not hindered Korea's reunification, we would have achieved national reunification a long time ago.

The United States occupied South Korea and reduced it to being its aggressive nuclear military base. Thus, the United States is not only obstructing the reunification of our nation but also threatening peace and security in Asia and in the world by creating the danger of a new war on the Korean peninsula. The struggle to achieve our people's national desire to reunify the nation is linked with ending domination and interference in South Korea by the United States. At the same time, this is also the struggle for safeguarding peace and security in Asia and in the world against the imperialists. The basic position and measures of our party toward national reunification are widely known. Our party has consistently called for

achieving national reunification based on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity and leaving intact the ideologies and systems in the North and the South in such a way as to establish the democratic confederal republic of Koryo.

Our reunification plan is a fair, just, and realistic plan which conforms to our nation's fundamental demands and interests and the internationally and publicly acknowledged principles of peace and national self-determination, which is acceptable by both the North and the South. Therefore, the compatriots of all strata in the North, South, and overseas and the world's progressive people who highly value peace and justice actively support our reunification plan.

In South Korea today, the mood for struggling for the reunification of the fatherland is heightened more than ever. As the anti-U.S. consciousness for independence heightens among the South Korean people, the struggle force for reunification of the fatherland is being expanded and strengthened with each passing day, and the antireunification force is being further isolated.

The South Korean youths, students, and patriotic people are waging a courageous struggle under the slogans of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the antifascist struggle for democratization and fatherland reunification, in the face of the intensifying fascist suppression.

Our people's struggle for reunification of the fatherland joins the basic trend of the present times that are heading for independence and self-reliance. All the maneuvers of the splittists opposing Korean reunification running counter to this historical trend will suffer a humiliating defeat.

The reunification of the fatherland is a firm and unshakable will of the entire Korean nation, and our people firmly believe that they will certainly realize the cause of fatherland reunification in the not too distant future.

Finally, I would like to mention the relations between Korea and Cuba. Both the Korean people and the Cuban people have traversed the glorious road of revolution, and today they are advancing under the banner of the revolution and socialism, directly confronting the U.S. imperialists today.

Under the leadership of the outstanding leader Comrade Fidel Castro, the Cuban people pioneered the road of socialism for the first time in the Western Hemisphere, and today they are building firm the fortress of socialism, crushing the challenge and obstruction maneuvers of the imperialists. Because of their loyalty to the socialist cause and their loyalty to revolutionary principles and to internationalism, the heroic Cuban people enjoy the respect of the world's revolutionary people, and encourage those struggling peoples with their practical examples.

Our people learned, through practical life, that the Cuban people are dependable comrades-in-arms and

brethren who do not abandon revolutionary principles and comradely fidelity under any difficult and complicated conditions.

We are proud that we have such close friends as the Cuban people in the Western Hemisphere, and rejoice, as over our own, over all the successes attained by the fraternal Cuban people in the revolution and construction.

Although the Korean people and the Cuban people are far away from each other, separated by an ocean and a continent, the minds of the peoples of the two countries are firmly connected in one. The militant fraternity and unity of the peoples of our two countries are being further solidified and developed as they overcome together the trials they run into and struggle hand in hand for the common cause.

The friendship and unity between Korea and Cuba are a brilliant example of comradely relations between the peoples engaged in the revolution. Further developing the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Cuba not only conforms to the fundamental demands and interests of the peoples of the two countries but contributes greatly to the joint cause of the world's revolutionary people for anti-imperialism, independence, and socialism.

Our party and our people will, in the future as well, make every effort to comprehensively strengthen and develop the friendship and unity with the Cuban people.

I take this opportunity to send militant greetings to the members of the PCC and the Cuban people, and wish the fraternal Cuban people a brilliant new success in the struggle to defend the revolution and build socialism.

#### **Daily Denounces No's 'Surveillance' of Students**

SK3011102689 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT  
30 Nov 89

["Rule by Intelligence Must Be Ended"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang November 30 (KCNA)—It was exposed a few days ago that the South Korean military fascist clique planted a policeman at the Seoul branch school of Myongji University for intelligence activities and infiltrated an intelligence agent in Songgyungwan University in Seoul. This fact, an instance of the intelligence and surveillance over campus, shows how desperately the No Tae-u group is trying to turn the sacred campus into an object of intelligence and surveillance and arrest patriotic students, watching and spying upon their movement at campus, says MINJU CHOSON today.

Noting that the No Tae-u group has intensified fascist suppression and intelligence and surveillance against students leading the van of the anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle in particular, the news analyst says:

The No Tae-u group is trying hard to block the ever growing righteous struggle of the students for independent democracy and reunification and prop up the tottering fascist rule by planting agents in campus to spy upon the movement of patriotic and progressive students and ferret out and arrest them.

All these facts prove that the No Tae-u group, while crying for "democracy" and "campus autonomy," is, in actuality, blocking democratisation and reinforcing fascist dictatorship more craftily and viciously than in the period of the "Fifth Republic".

The No Tae-u group must stop the truculent fascist suppression and the vicious intelligence politics and step down as demanded by the South Korean people.

#### **Daily Demands Immediate Release of Rev Mun**

SK0212044589 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0435 GMT  
2 Dec 89

["Patriotic Figure Must Be Released at Once"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang December 2 (KCNA)—Should the puppets threaten the life of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan by keeping him in chain and persecuting him, they will be held responsible for the consequences and face fiercer denunciation and rejection within and without, warns NODONG SINMUN Saturday.

Noting that Rev. Mun who visited the northern half of the country, carrying the desire of the fellow countrymen in the South for reunification is now in a critical condition, his health failing in prison, the news analyst says:

When Rev. Mun came to Pyongyang in spring, he was hale and conducted energetic activities in his advanced age above seventy. The fascist clique sentenced him to a prison term of ten years which is little short of a death sentence and brutally persecuted him behind bars, ruining his health.

The No Tae-u fascist clique, afraid of public accusation, went through the motion of imprisoning chief culprits of the Kwangju incident and the "Fifth Republic injustices" only to set free all of them on the quiet "on bail".

Unpardonable is the act of the No group which has imposed heavy penalties on those who did good things for the reunification of the country and keep them in prison even in their critical conditions, while releasing all the criminals who should have been judged and punished by people.

The puppets must immediately release Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and set free at once all the illegally arrested patriotic students and public figures including coed Yim Su-kyong.



**South Korea****Continuing Coverage of N-S Red Cross Contacts****South Agrees to 4 Dec Meeting**

*SK0212055189 Seoul YONHAP in English 0541 GMT 2 Dec 89*

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 2 (YONHAP)—Chief South and North Korean Red Cross delegates will meet behind closed doors Monday at the truce village of Panmunjom, rekindling hopes of cross-border reunions of separated families by the end of the year.

"We welcome the contact" proposed Saturday by Pak Yong-su, head delegate of the North, Pak's southern counterpart Song Yong-tae said.

Both sides promised during their seventh round of negotiations Nov. 27 to propose talks between the two chiefs if they changed their position.

Inter-Korean Red Cross talks on reunions and performances were derailed by discord over the North's demand to stage ideological operas in Seoul.

**Accepts Resumption of Talks**

*OW0212074989 Tokyo KYODO in English 0624 GMT 2 Dec 89*

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 2 KYODO—South Korea on Saturday accepted a proposal by North Korea to resume inter-Korean Red Cross talks on Monday, South Korean officials said.

Heads of North and South delegations will meet at the truce village of Panmunjom, said the officials at the South-North dialogue office here.

The leader of the North Korean delegation to the inter-Korea Red Cross talks, Pak Yong-su, proposed the meeting in a telephone message to his counterpart Song Yong-dae.

North and South Korea have agreed in principle on an exchange of visits by separated family members and art troupes.

However, the Red Cross talks ran aground on November 27 after South Korea rejected a North Korean request that one of its art troupes be allowed to stage a revolutionary opera in Seoul.

**No Agreement at 4 Dec Meeting**

*SK0412025489 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0200 GMT 4 Dec 89*

[Text] The working-level North-South Red Cross contact of chief delegates to settle the issue of exchanging North-South home-visiting groups and art troupes, which is in a deadlock, was held this morning at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in

Panmunjom. However, it ended 40 minutes later, after each side delivered only its position. No agreement was reached.

In today's closed-door contact attended by our side's head delegate Song Yong-tae and the North side's head delegate Pak Yong-su, new negotiations were carried out on the exchange of North-South home-visiting groups and art troupes, which are actually impossible to realize within this year because of the North side's one-sided demand to perform the revolutionary operas, "Sea of Blood" and "Flower Girl."

In an attempt to avoid criticism from separated families of the North and South and the consequent unfavorable international opinion, the North side proposed to continue North-South contacts next year to realize the exchange of home-visiting groups and art performances.

**Further Reportage on Talks**

*SK0412072389 Seoul YONHAP in English 0712 GMT 4 Dec 89*

[Text] Panmunjom, Korea, Dec. 4 (YONHAP)—South and North Korea have agreed to continue their Red Cross talks on arranging an exchange of separated family members next spring.

The project to reunite family members and exchange art troupes on Dec. 8 had been in trouble since both sides failed to agree on terms for the reciprocal visits during a contact in late November.

Chief delegates from the two Koreas, in a closed-door session at the truce village Monday morning, confirmed it would be impossible to arrange visits this year but agreed to continue efforts to follow through the humanitarian project.

After the meeting, which lasted 50 minutes, South Korean chief delegate Song Yong-tae told reporters Seoul had suggested pushing ahead with the exchanges early next year but his counterpart, Pak Yong-su, had not presented a firm North Korean position on the suggestion.

The two did agree to consult later on the specifics of the exchange through hot lines connecting the two Koreas, Song said.

Song said the South hoped to hold a full-fledged Red Cross conference on Dec. 15 as previously agreed despite the failure of the reunion and made it clear that exchanges of performers will not take place as long as the North insists on performing "A Flower Girl," a revolutionary opera purportedly written by North Korean leader Kim Il-song.

The North Korean delegate left the news conference without answering any questions.

The meeting between the two chief delegates, held at the request of the North Korean side, was the first since three-member delegations began contacts in September.

The agreement to exchange separated families and entertainers hit a snag when the North insisted on staging the opera and the South opposed it on the grounds that the work instigates class struggle and is against the Red Cross principle of excluding anything of a political character.

#### **Japan's Efforts for Talks With North Cited**

SK0212015289 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
2 Dec 89 p 2

[Text] Japan has been attempting to make contact with North Korea but it has received no response yet, Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama said in a Diet session Thursday, Yonhap News Agency reported in its Tokyo dispatch yesterday.

In answer to a question by Hideyoshi Hirose, a Low House member from the Japan Socialist Party, he said, "A Japanese Embassy in a third country has telephoned a North Korean mission there several times and called for the acceptance of our proposals for direct talks.

"But we have failed to gain a positive response," he said. The attempts have been made since last March when then Prime Minister Takeshita Noboru expressed remorse to North Koreans for the first time over Japanese domination in 1910-45.

He vowed to keep urging North Korea to establish channels of dialogue with Japan through embassies without any precondition.

If talks are held, Japan is likely to place priority on the returning of two Japanese sailors who have been put under custody in North Korea on espionage charges apparently in reprisal for Japan's refusal to return Min Hong-ku, a North Korean soldier who fled to Japan.

Now, North Korea apparently wants Japan to send Min to Pyongyang. Min's minor offenses have recently been reported in Japanese newspapers, creating controversy over his living freely in Japan amid rumors that he might be deported to the North.

Nakayama reiterated Japan's support of South Korea's unilateral move to join the United Nations, saying, "Japan wants more neighboring countries to have UN membership. There is no reason for us to object if both South and North Korea are ready."

#### **Significance of No's Visit to Hungary Assessed**

SK0212093289 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean  
24 Nov 89 p 2

[Editorial: "President No's Visit to Hungary"]

[Text] President No Tae-u's visit to Hungary and his speech at the Hungarian Parliament on 23 November have symbolic significance in that they have not only promoted the relationship between the two countries, but have also shed light on the future course of Korean diplomacy.

At this moment, Hungary is currently the outpost and center of changes taking place in Eastern Europe, including East Germany, Romania, and Czechoslovakia. If Hungary had not opened their border, hundreds of thousands of East Germans who came to Hungary could not have escaped from East Germany to go to West Germany via Austria, and ultimately, the Berlin Wall could not have been pulled down.

Today's comings and goings between East and West Germany, which are being done freely, have been possible because of Hungary's resolute changes. Exactly one month ago, Hungary changed the name of their country from the 'Hungarian People's Republic' to the 'Republic of Hungary.' In addition, Hungary is changing toward becoming a West European-style socialist state.

From this point of view, it is very significant that a Korean president, from a Korea that since the war has been the greatest victim of the Cold War system, has visited Hungary, the most dramatic and historic spot of the latter part of the 20th century, to shake hands with the Hungarian people.

On 23 November President No gave a speech at the Hungarian Parliament entitled 'Partners for a New Era of Reconciliation.' Through this speech he stressed that "the two countries of Korea and Hungary and the peoples of the two countries have now overcome the bipolar system of the Cold War, which has been continuing for almost half a century since the war, and have opened a new era of East-West reconciliation."

We are watching the disappearance of the cold war system which has dominated the 20th century, and are watching the emergence of a new era of East-West reconciliation. With this experience, I believe that we must find the course for us to take in the protracted friendship between Korea and Hungary.

In the summit talks between the leaders of the two countries, the acting President of Hungary Szuros declared that Korea's northern diplomacy was fruitful, and pledged that they would cooperate with Korea unsparingly in their efforts to open North Korea. This is encouraging for Korea. We must not only be partners with our allies such as the U.S. and Japan, but must work to make new partners with countries such as China, the Soviet Union, and other East European countries.

Our new course is to overcome ideology with these new partners, allow detente and the winds of change to blow on the Korean peninsula so that a door can be opened for the exchange of people and material between the North and South, and ultimately make efforts to remove the barriers of division.

From this point of view, it was a correct attitude for President No, in his speech at the Hungarian Parliament, to elucidate: "We do not want North Korea to be isolated. As we maintain good relations with countries with which we have newly established relations, we want to maintain good relations with North Korea as well."

Prior to President No's visit to Hungary, he visited West Germany and received a promise from West Germany that they would cooperate and support us in our efforts to open North Korea and in improving relations with socialist countries.

On 22 November, the Hungarian Presidential Council decided to recognize Korea, and it is expected that in the U.S.-USSR summit talks which will take place in early December at Malta, the issue of easing tensions on the Korean peninsula will be discussed.

This kind of international situation is giving us good opportunities, and time is on our side.

President No's visit to Hungary and the East European diplomacy should allow us the opportunity to make a new course.

### No's Trip Viewed in Light of N-S Relations

SK0212101089 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean  
24 Nov 89 p 3

[Editorial: "Korea-Hungary and North-South Korea"]

[Text] The Korean president's visit to the country of great reforms only one month after Hungary, a socialist country, changed its name from the "People's Republic of Hungary" to the "Republic of Hungary" deserves to be called a very touching and historic event.

Though our desires might—at least at the moment—be considered excessive, we expect that as a result of such reforms the day will come on the Korean peninsula when our 60 million compatriots in the North and the South will celebrate the joy of unity without distrust or fear.

In a sense, the fact that the Korean president was able to review the honor guard of a socialist country along the red carpet at the airport would indicate the first step toward the day of joy. For this reason, we want to pay particular attention to President No Tae-u's visit to Hungary among his trips to four European countries. In his speech "Partners Who Open Together a New Era of Harmony" in the Hungarian People's Council on 23 November, President No Tae-u said: "Just as the Republic of Hungary has pulled down East-West barriers, we are making all possible efforts to remove the barriers dividing the Korean peninsula into a North and a South." He also added: "I urge President Kim Il-song of North Korea to hold North-South summit talks at an early date."

He further said: "Reforms always entail difficulties and instability and sometimes danger." Admitting that these remarks of President No Tae-u are true of the reform course both in Hungary and Korea, we would like to review, in this light, the stance of the North Korean authorities who have ruled over North Korea for the past 40 years.

As stated by President No, it is true that we are "making all possible efforts to remove the barriers dividing the

Korean peninsula into North and South," but we should not forget the truth—that it takes two to tango. Presupposing that "difficulties will follow the reform work in Hungary," President No encouraged the Hungarian people, saying that "the great Hungarian people will overcome all difficulties and work the miracle of the Danube." The leadership of Hungary had embarked upon reform work already in the middle of the 1960's.

In 1966, the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party abolished the system of "the central government's assignment of obligatory indices and its distribution of production materials" and guaranteed business activities and profit-making work. In 1981, the principle of competition has been introduced into the system of wages, prices, and investment. In the next year, the establishment of small and medium-size businesses was legally authorized. Political reforms in Hungary can be viewed as proceeding from achievements in such economic reforms.

Instead of viewing President No's visit to Hungary merely as an advance into the East European bloc or as success in diplomacy with socialist countries, we should adopt it as an occasion to learn wisdom, to take advantage of Hungary's experience in our relations with North Korea. Of course, we are aware that Hungary, which has succeeded in reform work before any other socialist country, and other socialist countries which follow Hungary, are, unlike North Korea, not extremely inflexible states which adhere to the idolization of individuals.

This shows that it is not easy for North Korea to open its door. Nevertheless, we hope that President No's visit to four European countries, including Hungary, will be conducive to our development and to removing the ideological barriers between the North and the South. President No's visit should serve at least as a message telling North Korea that the open-door policy is an inevitable world trend.

### Budget Process Could Cause Political 'Chaos'

SK0212010889 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English  
2 Dec 89 p 2

[News analysis by staff reporter Yi Song-yol: "Elapse of Budget Deadline May Entangle Government Policies"]

[Text] The government budget bill for next year cannot get National Assembly approval by today, the legal deadline as the opposition parties are delaying its deliberation, tying the matter to their call for liquidation of the Fifth Republic legacies.

Feeling impatient, the government has recently started to draft a provisional budget, a budget based on that of fiscal year 1988.

The Constitution stipulates that the Assembly shall finish deliberation of a government budget by Dec. 2, 30 days before the new fiscal year starts.



What is worse for the government and its party is that there's still no guarantee the opposition will cooperate in the Assembly passage of the budget within the year, which would result in enormous chaos.

Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun has visited leaders of the three opposition parties to ask for their cooperation for early approval of the budget, only to be told that the government should first present concrete measures to settle the Fifth Republic issue as soon as possible.

With Assembly approval of the budget delayed, the DJP [Democratic Justice Party] is complaining that the government cannot execute, for example, beginning early next year a 4,800-billion-won budget for local governments.

The DJP is also concerned that the government will not be able to push several policies or businesses which it has done in the early part of each year.

The ruling party further warns that the delayed Assembly deliberation of the budget will also prevent the government from taking action to boost the economy which has recently seen a recession.

The three opposition parties, which hold a combined parliamentary majority, are using the situation to push the government of President No Tae-u to take action to liquidate the Fifth Republic legacies within the year.

Key problems of the Fifth Republic are the demanded resignation of DJP Rep. Chong Ho-yong, who served as head of the Special Warfare Command at the time of the bloody 1980 Kwangju incident, and the parliamentary testimony of ex-President Chon Tu-hwan.

Chon has recently expressed his willingness to testify before the Assembly on various questions over irregularities and maladministration during his seven-year authoritarian rule.

But Rep. Chong, a friend of both No and Chon, has refused to take sole responsibility for the Kwangju incident and resign.

Having seen that the DJP cannot force Chong to resign, the opposition parties have decided that only No can solve the deadlocked issue, and are using the budget issue as a weapon for carrying out their commands.

Since 1965, the Assembly has five times missed the legal deadline of Dec. 2 for approval of the government budget bill, but only by several days.

Political sources say there will be few problems along as the budget is passed during the ongoing 100-day Assembly regular session that ends Dec. 19.

But the opposition will not likely approve the budget until President No presents concrete measures or takes action on the opposition's call for liquidation of the legacies of Chon's regime.

In the worst case, the government will have to execute a quasi-budget, for the first time in the nation's history, which would allow only limited spending.

But if rival parties reach a dramatic agreement on the Fifth Republic issue at a meeting between No and opposition leaders expected next week, the Assembly could approve the budget before the ongoing session ends Dec. 9.

#### Nonactivists Gaining Control of University Groups

SK0312070189 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English  
1 Dec 89 p 3

[First of two-part series on trends of Korean university student movement]

[Text] Volatile adherents of north Korean ruler Kim Il-song's dogma are being ousted from the leadership of south Korea's student movement by less doctrinaire Marxist-Leninists, putting an end to the three-year reign of a group of activists chanting "Yankee go home" and opening the way for a rival group calling for an "alliance with the workers."

For the first time, the populist "defenders of the rights and interests of low-income people" seized full control of the student leadership at Seoul National University by winning the top posts in the student councils of seven of the university's nine colleges.

Since 1987, the National Liberationists (NL), or chuche-ists, named for Kim's chuche ideology, demanding the immediate removal of foreign powers from Korean soil, have held the reins of the nationwide student movement but are now under heavy fire and definitely on the defensive.

The contest for control of the student movement next year is being decided on the campuses of Seoul's universities, where an intense power struggle is under way between the NL and the supporters of the so-called People's Democracy (PD) to elect the most student council presidents.

At Sogang University, in western Seoul, a leading activist school together with Seoul National, Yonsei and Korea Universities, the liberationists defeated the PL supporters and nonactivists by the unprecedentedly narrow margin of 79 votes to 97 votes.

At Yonsei and Korea, the liberationists also held their ground, but at Kukmin and Kwangwun Universities the nonactivists grasped the student body presidencies.

"The nonactivist group's rise is a greater threat to us than the PD supporters," an NL campaigner at Seoul National University said.

"The NL supporters hold the same views as us on the recognition of modern south Korea despite a little feuding, but the nonactivists don't accord with us at all," he said.

The decline of the anti-Americanists is rooted in the journey to north Korea of Yim Su-kyong as a delegate of "Chondaehyop," as the NL-controlled National Alliance of Student Representatives is called, after which posters denouncing the arbitrary decision of the organization appeared on campuses.

The PD attacked the NL in the posters for misunderstanding the situation and sending coed Yim to Pyongyang without consulting them.

Nonactivists then attacked activists for subverting the student council into an exclusive organization for their own use and for staging only political protests against the government.

The NL authoritarian, clandestine leadership has contributed to separating the group from the majority of students, a former activist said. Students are gradually being estranged from activists.

As of late August, according to National Police Headquarters, the average campus rally had a paltry 250 participants.

Many rallies were postponed or failed to take place due to lack of support, police said.

#### **Activists' Power Destroyed**

SK0312070289 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English  
3 Dec 89 p 3

[Second of two-part series on trends of Korean university student movement]

[Text] Activists suffered immense damage at Yonsei University a month ago when So In-chong, a student of another college, was tortured to death because he was suspected of spying on them. So was beaten to death by students who thought he was a police plant.

The incident deprived the activists of any semblance of moral authority, and thus destroyed the base of their leadership.

Another reason for their weakening grip on the leadership of the student movement is that most major activist leaders are wanted by the police.

Some 20 student presidents of 38 universities in Seoul under Chondaehyop [National Council of University Student Representatives] are hiding to evade capture by the police on charges of violating the National Security Law or the Law on Assemblies and Demonstrations.

Famous activist leader Yim Chong-sok, president of Chondaehyop and of the Hanyang University Student Union, Mun Kwang-myong, student president of Seoul National University, and Chon Mun-hwan, student president of Sogang University, are unable to use their full influence because of the police chase.

Most students are markedly less interested in radical political protest than their counterparts in the 1970s and

mid-1980s. Instead, Korea's new breed of student tends to pursue interests in careers in business or banking.

The student movement no longer leads but is merely another aspect of dissent in South Korea, and its recent wane has accelerated the average student's apathy toward political problems.

Activist farmers established their own nationwide organization this year and laborers are trying to form the National Alliance of Unions in defiance of government opposition to protect their interests.

Some well-known reformists are working to found a progressive party to represent grass-root interests.

Eastern Europe's sweeping change for liberalization has also affected student thinking.

"PD [People's Democracy] supporters regard the changes in Eastern Europe as both a liquidation of Stalinism and as a restoration of human respectability," an activist said. "The chucheists, however, are silent on the Communist nations' rapid change, clinging to Pyongyang's stiff rejection of the global turn. But the PD takes a negative attitude toward Pyongyang's closedness."

Throughout the history of the student movement in Korea, Seoul National University has lead activist students, he said.

By wresting control of the Seoul national student body from the radical NL [National Liberationists], the PD will take over the nationwide student movement within two or three years, the former activist said.

With their emphasis on class struggle, the student movement will focus its ire against the government and generate great strength through ties between students and workers.

#### **U.S. Army Helicopter Crashes on Mt Sibong**

SK0412052689 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean  
0513 GMT 4 Dec 89

[Text] This news is just in. At around 1000 [0100 GMT] this morning, a U.S. Army helicopter crashed on Mt Sibong, Hwasanri, Idong-Myon, Yongin County, Kyonggi Province. It was revealed that 27 U.S. soldiers including the crewmen were aboard the helicopter. The emergency relief team including related U.S. officials is carrying out relief work at the accident site. The cause of the accident has not been determined.

#### **Soldiers Injured in Crash**

SK0412064689 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean  
0600 GMT 4 Dec 89

[Text] A U.S. Air Force [as heard] transport helicopter has crashed while conducting training, and approximately 20 officers and men aboard have been injured.

At around 1025 this morning, a CH-47 transport helicopter from Osan Air Force Base crashed while flying near Mt Sibong, Hwasan-ri, Idong-myon, Kyonggi Province. In the accident, approximately 20 officers and men aboard the helicopter were seriously or slightly injured. U.S. military authorities are investigating the cause of the accident and the scale of the damage.

#### **U.S.-USSR, Korean Disarmament Issues Analyzed**

SK0212121589 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean  
29 Nov 89 p 3

[Editorial: "Disarmament Between the United States and the Soviet Union and Between North and South Korea"]

[Text] The United States and the USSR, the world's two military superpowers, are undertaking an epochal disarmament. The issue of disarmament will be seriously discussed at the NATO defense ministers' meeting held in Brussels on 28 and 29 November and at the U.S.-USSR summit talks on 2 December.

What makes this different from the past is the fact that both the United States and the Soviet Union are putting into practice specific arms reduction plans, and putting forward plans for the reduction of the specific number of troops and arms, and for drastically cutting their defense budgets. These steps are being taken for the first time since the end of World War II. For instance, the USSR's Gorbachev signed the INF Treaty with U.S. President Reagan, and declared in December of last year a unilateral troop reduction of 500,000 men stationed in Europe.

U.S. Defense Secretary Cheney announced a plan at the House Armed Services Committee last April to cut the defense budget by \$10 billion. The reduction of 500,000 troops represents only 10 percent of the total Soviet troops, and the U.S. budget cut of \$10 billion is less than one thirtieth of current U.S. military expenditure.

Nonetheless, the significance of this far exceeds the numerical figures. Significant is the fact that the Soviet Union realized the wastefulness of having concentrated the state's strength, since the days of Brezhnev, on the arms race to get ahead of the United States, and that it has begun to rectify this situation. The United States is reported to have formulated a plan to cut its military spending by \$64 billion or even \$100 billion by 1994, starting with the said budget cut of \$10 billion. This plan includes such drastic measures as suspending funding for SDI [Strategic Defense Initiative], on which the United States concentrated so much of its state energies during the Reagan era, and funding for the development of B-2 strategic bombers costing \$15 billion per plane.

That the United States has built up its faith in the Soviet Union as "a state deserving its trust," as President Bush put it some time ago, is noteworthy. This trust is far more important than the practical cause and reason for disarmament.

Here we ought to turn our attention to an issue of our own. Regardless of the reason and the cause, the prospects for North-South dialogue by the end of this year are gloomy owing to the rupture in working-level Red Cross talks between the North and the South on 27 November. At present we have left open four channels for dialogue: namely, the Red Cross talks, the preliminary talks between high-level authorities, the parliamentary talks, and the sports talks between the North and the South; little is being accomplished in any of these channels.

While everyone regrets the present status of North-South relations, let us take this opportunity to direct our attention to the practical issue of disarmament between North and South Korea. This could be a very easy issue to resolve in view of the development of U.S.-Soviet relations. The United States and the Soviet Union, which had been engaged in global strategies of checking one another, succeeded in building up trust after the Soviet Union took the initiative in arms reduction, when it found itself no longer able to sustain its enormous military expenditures. A similar situation could result if either the North or the South took such an initiative and moved first.

With a GNP of \$170 billion, our country reduced its defense spending from 6 percent to 5 percent, and then to 4 percent starting in 1987. We do not intend to force a unilateral disarmament upon North Korea. We know that North Korea, which continued to escalate its arms race with us just as the Soviet Union did with the United States, now finds itself in a very difficult economic situation.

One way to get out of this difficulty is to loosen the four military lines that have been in enforcement since 1962, or reduce the Red Worker-Peasant Militia, which is a far more perfect combat organization compared to our reserve forces, and reduce the size of the regular troops and the number of tanks, self-propelled artillery, etc. These steps will be enough for us to build up trust with the North. North Korea should begin taking these steps at once. This will enable us to live in peace and prosperity with each other.

#### **Ships Reflag as U.S. Bans Panamanian Vessels**

SK0312070489 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English  
3 Dec 89 p 3

[Text] Domestic shipping companies are hurriedly reflagging their Panamanian-registered vessels following a U.S. Government announcement banning all Panamanian ships from American ports.

The White House announcement Thursday prohibits ships registered with the Central American country from entering U.S. ports effective Feb. 1.

Thirty-nine vessels from eight Korean shipping firms are affected by the measure, including Hyundai Merchant Marine with 14 Panamanian flag carriers (534,000 tons), Hanjin Shipping with nine (261,000 tons and Pan Ocean



Shipping with five (95,000 tons), according to the Korea Maritime and Port Administration (KMPA).

Company officials said they are hoping to change their ships' registration to Korea or Liberia soon.

Hanjin, for example, is planning to shift six of their Panamanian-registered ships to Korean flags while registering the other three with Liberia.

The shipping companies have to pay up to \$30,000 per ship when changing the country of registration, but it is more urgent to move the vessels so that they can enter U.S. ports with their trade cargoes, the officials said.

"The U.S. announcement was anticipated for months and we were able to minimize the damage because shipping companies knew beforehand of the U.S. move against Panama," said a top KMPA official.

The United States has been threatening since September to ban Panama's vessels as part of its economic sanctions against the country's de facto leader, Gen. Manuel Noriega. The date of prohibition was delayed to Feb. 1 from the initially proposed Jan. 1.

Domestic shipping industrialists are concerned that they may not be able to re-register their vessels by Feb. 1 since most of their ships are tied up under the BBC (Bare Boat Charter). Re-registration of BBC vessels require the rewriting of the shipbuilding contract between the ship's financier and owner.

Hyundai's nine vessels registered with Panama are all pure car carriers (PCCs) plying between North American and Asian ports with the company's auto exports. The U.S. ban would block the trade ports unless the vessels are transferred from Panamanian registry in time, a Hyundai spokesman said.

Other shipping companies face similar problems since their Panamanian-flagged vessels are container ships transporting trade cargoes.

KMPA is advising all companies to quickly re-register with Korea or with Liberia where port fees are cheaper and regulations are easier. KMPA will also urge BBC financiers to cooperate in the re-registration process.

Although shipping sources project it will take nearly three months to complete re-registration procedures, KMPA claimed Korean shippers will be able to meet the Feb. 1 deadline.

"We believe it will take roughly about a month for all Korean ships to acquire another country's flag," said the KMPA official.

Some 11 percent of the world's oceangoing vessels reportedly carry the Panamanian flag, including more than 200 U.S. ships (4.5 million tons). The Central American country earns about \$700 million a year from shipping fees as the second largest open registry port next to Liberia.

### **Oil Development Approved in Ecuador, U.S.**

SK0212024089 Seoul YONHAP in English 0150 GMT  
2 Dec 89

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 2 (YONHAP)—The South Korean Energy and Resources Ministry has approved the participation of two companies in petroleum development projects in Ecuador and the United States.

The ministry said Saturday it granted a consortium of Kyungin Energy Co. and Korea Petroleum Development Corp. (PEDCO) permission to develop the 13th oil mining block in Ecuador with Union Oil of California Corp. (UNOCAL), which has been developing the oil block since June 1988.

Kyungin, a subsidiary of Korea Explosive Business Group, and PEDCO have stakes of 25 percent in the Oriente region, 250 kilometers Southeast of Quito, capital of Ecuador, a Kyungin official said.

Hyundai Corp. has been given permission to participate in a similar project in America with Phillips Petroleum Co. and Overseas Petroleum Investment Corp. (OPIC), Taiwan.

Hyundai, a trading arm of Hyundai Business Group, has a 15 percent stake in the consortium. It will spend 12 million U.S. dollars next year to develop nine oil blocks off the coasts of Alaska, Texas and Louisiana and 10 blocks in Wyoming, Oklahoma, New Mexico and California, a Hyundai official said.

### **'Breakthrough' in Consular Talks With USSR**

SK0412090589 Seoul YONHAP in English 0817 GMT  
4 Dec 89

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 4 (YONHAP)—A major breakthrough in talks between South Korea and the Soviet Union on opening consular relations is expected to be announced by the end of the year, a government source here said Monday.

The source, speaking on condition of anonymity, said discussions between Seoul and Moscow have been going on in a third nation since October, and a compromise was recently reached that "virtually" opens consular relations between the two countries.

The two governments will announce details of the compromise before the new year, after completing necessary internal consultations, the source said.

The agreement, the source said, allows each country to station a consul at its trade office but forbids use of the nation's official name and flag by the consul's office. The two sides backed down from their original demands.

Seoul originally called for the establishment of full-fledged consular relations while Moscow proposed empowering existing trade offices to handle consular

affairs instead of upgrading to consular relations so soon. The Soviets took a low-key position, apparently not to get North Korea excited.

Moscow and Seoul will open consular rooms in their trade offices early next year, the source said.

#### **Soviet Academician Interviewed on Korean Issue**

SK0312121789 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean  
24 Nov 89 p 4

[Interview with Dr Shirokov, deputy director of the Oriental Studies Institute under the USSR Academy of Sciences by reporter Pan Pyong-hui on 22 Nov. in Seoul]

[Text] "The Soviet Union hopes that the Korean people in the north advance in carrying out the northern policy. However, Korea's economic circles are showing a very passive attitude, as if they are conscious of the U.S."

On 22 November, I met with Dr Gleriy K. Shirokov (57 years old, deputy director of the Oriental Studies Institute under the USSR Academy of Sciences), at the Shilla Hotel, where he is staying. He came to Korea to participate in a seminar on "Peace and Cooperation in Northeast Asia," which was hosted by the Institute of East-West Issues of Yonsei University (director Kim Tal-chung). He expressed his opinion on the prospects for economic exchanges between Korea and the Soviet Union.

Dr Shirokov is also noted for having great influence on Gorbachev, the general secretary of the Soviet Union, in relation to the Soviet Union's Northeast Asian policy.

He emphasized that, "The Soviet Union is a country worth investing in, because it has enormous natural resources and has obtained many patent rights." He also said, "However, Korean businessmen are too cautious and passive on investing in the Soviet Union." In reality, apart from expectations, the advance into the Soviet Union by Korean economic circles is very poor.

[Pan] Since the countries of Korea and the Soviet Union have no diplomatic relations yet, and since there is hardly any protective policy by the Soviet Government towards foreign businesses, isn't it natural for Korean businesses to take a prudent attitude?

[Shirokov] The main point in the Soviet Union's economic reform which is being carried out is to guarantee the autonomy of individual businesses. Therefore, Korean businesses should not depend on the USSR Government's protection but cooperate with the Soviet businesses independently. The government is only presenting the policy.

[Pan] Then, does this mean that the Soviet Union's policy regarding the Korean businesses' advance into the Soviet is limited only to the private level because of the awareness of North Korea's position?

[Shirokov] Of course North Korea is a very important country to the Soviet Union in every respect. From that point of view, it will take a long time yet for Korea and the Soviet Union to establish diplomatic relations. However, the Soviet Union highly values the economic ability of Korea. The Soviet Union is making efforts to eliminate factors that obstruct the expansion of trade between the two countries. As an extension of this policy, the Soviet Union will unsparingly help Korea's advance into the Eastern Bloc by applying the agreements of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA).

[Pan] As indicated in your thesis which was presented in the seminar, in reality, don't you think that there is also a limit to the economic relations between the two countries because of the difference in the two countries' systems, and because of the Soviet Union's perception that Korea is being controlled by the U.S.?

[Shirokov] I wrote this thesis last January. Since January, the world has been experiencing sudden changes. The Soviet Union is also changing. Along with this, if nuclear weapons are withdrawn from the Korean peninsula and peaceful co-existence is achieved in Northeast Asia according to the Vladivostok Declaration, then the future of expansion in political and economic exchanges between Korea and the Soviet Union will be bright.

[Pan] Does that mean that ultimately, politics and economy cannot be separated?

[Shirokov] That is not so. What we hope for is that Korea will show a more positive attitude and patience in their advance into the Soviet economy. If the Soviet Union achieves complete internal reform, then the opportunity will have been lost for Korea's advance into the Soviet economy.

Dr Shirokov said that his remarks do not reflect the opinion of the Soviet Union's leadership. He also said that it is necessary for Korean businesses to turn their attention to the consumer goods business rather than trying to do large-scale business with the Soviet Union.

#### **Foreign Ministry on Philippine Coup Attempt**

SK0212004689 Seoul YONHAP in English 0037 GMT  
2 Dec 89

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 2 (OANA-YONHAP)—An ongoing attempt by mutineering troops to topple President Corazon Aquino's government "could never be of any help for the stability and democracy of the Philippines," the Foreign Ministry said Friday.

"The Government of the Republic of Korea firmly believes that any attempt to overthrow, by force or by any other illegal means, the government elected by popular support in accordance with a due process of law runs counter to the fundamental principles of democracy," a press release said.

"The government and people of the Republic of Korea earnestly hope that the present disturbances in the Philippines be promptly brought under control and also hope that the genuine efforts toward the democratization of the country by the people of the Philippines could come to fruition," it said.

#### **Gas Deposits Discovered Off South East Coast**

SK0212020289 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
2 Dec 89 p 1

[Text] Natural gas deposits have been discovered on the Dolgorae (Dolphin) V prospect in the nation's 6-1 continental shelf mining block, some 80 kilometers east of Ulsan, Kyongsangnamdo, the Energy-Resources Ministry announced yesterday.

The Korea Petroleum Development Corp. (PEDCO), which started drilling on the Dolgorae V prospect on Nov. 1, detected two separate signs of natural gas, one in the layers between 1,598 to 1,617 meters and the other between 1,169 to 1,184 meters.

The ministry, however, said further tests were needed to see if the gas deposits were worth exploiting.

The detected gas is constituted largely of methane, suitable for home heating and industrial purposes, a ministry spokesman said.

PEDCO, under a long-term program to hunt for oil in the East Sea, successfully detected natural gas deposits twice on the Dolgorae II in 1988, both in the 6-1 mining block, but further prospecting has been abandoned so far.

"Unlike the past two detections in the 6-1 zone where indications of gas were found in one layer, two layers of natural gas were found this time, casting a bright prospect for producing viable gas," the ministry spokesman said.

The drilling was carried out on the Korean-made oil rig, Du Sung, which bored as deep as 2,012 meters at a cost of three billion won.

"The indications of gas on the Dolgorae V are important in that the existence of source rocks signalling the existence of crude oil in the nation's continental shelf was confirmed through this find," the spokesman said.

"We have found natural gas... but we don't know yet how thick the layers are.

"We are very cautious. It is, however, encouraging for further exploration," a ministry official said.

PEDCO, encouraged by the gas find, is planning to drill two test wells on the Dolgorae V prospect, one in 1990 and the other later on, in an effort to confirm the exact reserves and to determine how the reserves will be.

It is also considering developing the Dolgorae II and III prospects as well, with a view to detecting more layers have viable natural gas.

#### **Court Sentences Drug Manufacturer to Death**

SK0212055289 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
2 Dec 89 p 3

[Excerpts] PUSAN—A Pusan district court yesterday sentenced to death a 54-year-old manufacturer of "hiropon" crystallized methamphetamine.

Judge Yi Sok-u said that Choe Chae-to, a five time convict, must be sent to the scaffold for the 283.5 kilograms he had made and trafficked was enormous.

It is the first capital sentence ever given for a drug-related crime. [passage omitted]

The ruling is hailed as a proper measure in light of society's all-out war against drug these days.

Court watchdogs said the ruling will be a fatal blow to drug makers and dealers having a strong foothold in the nation's largest port city. [passage omitted]



## Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

### Malaysia

#### Communist Rebels Sign Peace Accord 2 December

##### Signing Ceremony Previewed

BK0212051889 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA  
in English 0406 GMT 2 Dec 89

[Text] Hat Yai, Dec 2 (OANA-BERNAMA)—A total of 1,188 members of the banned Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) will lay down arms and emerge from their jungle camps along the Malaysian-Thai border after Saturday's [2 December] signing of peace agreements between the CPM and the Malaysian and Thai authorities, Malaysian police said.

The terrorists, many of whom are more than 50 years old and at least 16 are over 70 years, will leave their camps in stages in the next six months after they have demolished booby traps they had set up during their 41-year-old insurgency to establish a communist republic in Malaya and subsequently Malaysia, a police spokesman said.

The terrorists, from the eighth, 10th and 12th Regiments of the CPM, comprise 670 Thais, 494 Malaysians, 21 Singaporeans, one Indonesian, and two Japanese.

Of the Malaysians, 402 are Chinese, 77 Malays, 13 orang asli (indigenous people), and two Indians.

Of the Chinese, 258 are male and 144 female. Fifty-nine of the Malays are male and 18 female, while all the orang asli and Indians are male.

Malays, totalling 479, formed the largest group of the Thai CPM members compared with 184 Thais of Chinese origin and seven ethnic Thais.

All the Singaporeans are Chinese while the sole Indonesian is of Malay origin.

In terms of age, most of the Malaysians are over 50 years old.

Fourteen are between 20 and 30 years, 145 are 31 to 40 years, 105 are 41 to 50 years, 86 are 51 to 60 years, 95 are 61 to 70 years, 16 are over 70 years while the ages of the remaining 33 are unknown.

##### VOMD on Signing of Peace Treaty

BK0212074189 (Clandestine) Voice of Malayan  
Democracy in Malay 0400 GMT 2 Dec 89

["News Report" entitled: "Good News From Thai Television Station"]

[Text] The Royal Thai Government, the Malaysian Government, and the Communist Party of Malaya [CPM] have agreed to sign a peace treaty at the Lee Garden Hotel, Hat Yai, southern Thailand, and issue a joint communique on the morning of 2 December.

On the eve of the signing of the treaty, Thai television stations have devoted a lot of air time to the event. A station correspondent's interview with Deputy Commander of the Fourth Region Military Command Major General Kittti Rattanachaya was aired by Thai TV Channel 11 at 1930 Bangkok Time [1230 GMT] on 28 November. The Thai general devoted a lot of his energy to ensuring the success of the peace talks.

Speaking on the CPM Secretary, General Chin Peng, who had already arrived in Thailand, Maj Gen Kittti Rattanachaya told television viewers he had made a useful contribution to his country and nation in the past. Chin Peng had fought against the Japanese invaders during World War II and later led a struggle against the British colonialists to enable Malaya to gain its independence. He is a great and noble man.

Maj Gen Kittti Rattanachaya also confirmed the planned signing of the peace treaty in Hat Yai. In its evening news bulletin on 29 December, Thai TV Channel 11 also carried the latest reports on two Japanese Imperial Army soldiers living with the CPM. The station also carried a short introduction on the two soldiers, namely Kiyooki Tanaka, 73, and Hideyuki Hashimoto, 71. Maj Gen Kittti Rattanachaya also disclosed that the Japanese Government had dispatched a military assistant attache from the Japanese Embassy in Bangkok and two other senior officials to hold contacts with Thai military authorities in southern Thailand and offered their assistance to the two Japanese to return to Japan and meet their relatives. The Thai general also expressed his confidence that this plan will be carried out in December, adding that reporters from several Japanese newspapers and news agencies had taken the younger brothers of the two former Japanese soldiers into the deep jungle in southern Thai several months ago and managed to meet the two men. The meeting received extensive coverage by the Japanese television and press.

##### CPM Signs Accord

BK0212060489 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA  
in English 0529 GMT 2 Dec 89

[Text] Hat Yai, Dec 2 (OANA-BERNAMA)—The outlawed Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) Saturday [2 December] signed agreements in this southern Thai town with the Malaysian and Thai Governments under which its members will lay down arms, thus ending one of the world's longest and unsuccessful insurgencies that began in 1948.

An air of suspense and drama whiffed across the Siam Room on the 12th floor of the Lee Garden Hotel here where the signing ceremony took place under the blazing lights of television and still cameras as photographers scrambled to get the best view to record the historic event.

The CPM signed two "peace agreements", one with Malaysia and the other with Thailand, and paved the way for the laying down of arms by 1,188 remnants of the CPM army.

At the ceremony, which lasted 35 minutes, the CPM was represented by its Chairman Abdullah C.D., Secretary-General Chin Peng, and Central Committee member Rashid Maidin.

Thailand was represented by Thai Army Commander in Chief General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, who played a key role in bringing the CPM to the negotiating table, and several other generals.

Malaysia was represented by the secretary-general of the Home Affairs Ministry, Wan Sidek Abdul Rahman, Chief of Defence Forces General Mohamed Hashim Ali and Inspector-General of Police Haniff Omar.

The respective leaders of the three sides, Gen Chawalit, Wan Sidek, and Chin Peng then made formal speeches. This over, a toast was proposed to complete the ceremony.

The three men later appeared at a crowded press conference with Chin Peng, as anticipated, fielding most of the questions.

The signing of the accords climaxed protracted talks hosted by Thailand since the beginning of the year to get the CPM to abandon its armed struggle.

In all, 16 rounds of official negotiations were held and over 100 unofficial contacts made with the CPM inside the jungle.

Thursday, Chin Peng, 67, made his first public appearance in 35 years at a press conference here hurriedly arranged by the Thai Army.

He was last seen in public in 1955 when he emerged from his jungle hideout for the abortive peace talks with then Chief Minister of Malaya Tunku Abdul Rahman in the town of Baling in Malaysia's northern Kedah state.

After the "Baling Talks" ended in a deadlock, Chin Peng went back into the jungle and continued with the CPM's futile armed struggle to establish a communist republic in Malaya.

#### **Mahathir Comments on Pact**

*BK0212082389 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA  
in English 0655 GMT 2 Dec 89*

[Excerpts] Hat Yai, Dec 2 (OANA-BERNAMA)—The outlawed Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) Saturday [2 December] signed agreements in this southern Thai town with the Malaysian and Thai governments under which its members will lay down arms, thus ending an unsuccessful insurgency that began in 1948. [passage omitted]

In Kuala Lumpur, Malaysian Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamed, in a statement commenting on the

peace pact, said the government would be able to implement projects in areas that had until now been deprived of development because of the threat from the communist terrorists.

As a first step, the government has lifted dusk-to-dawn curfew that had been imposed in several areas on the fringes of the jungle in peninsular Malaysia to facilitate military operations against the terrorists.

Mahathir also said that the peace pact did not change the status of the CPM. It was still banned, he said.

Chin Peng had said Thursday in Hat Yai that the peace pact would result in the CPM Army being dissolved, but not the CPM itself.

#### **Chin Peng Speaks After Signing**

*BK0212094089 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA  
in English 0850 GMT 2 Dec 89*

[Text] Hat Yai, Dec 2 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Chin Peng, the secretary-general of the Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) which signed a peace agreement Saturday, with the Malaysian Government, pledged loyalty to the Malaysian King (Yang Di-Pertuan Agung) and Malaysia.

Speaking after signing the agreement at Lee Garden Hotel here at about 1030 [0330 GMT], the 67-year-old Chin Peng, whose real name is Ong Boon Hwa, said "as Malaysian citizens, we pledge loyalty to the Yang Di-Pertuan Agung and country."

A total of 494 of the 1,188 remnants of the CPM armed members who will give up their struggle in stages under the agreement are Malaysians.

Chin Peng, who spoke in fluent Bahasa Malaysia [Malay language—FBIS], said in line with the agreement, the CPM leadership would dissolve its armed units and destroy its weapons as proof of its sincerity in wanting to end its armed struggle.

"As a signatory to the agreement, we pledge to fully abide by the agreement," said the CPM leader, flanked on his left by Party Chairman Abdullah C.D. and Central Committee member Rashid Maidin. The two Malay leaders in the CPM also signed the agreement on behalf of the party.

On his right was Thai Armed Forces Supreme Commander General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, who signed on behalf of Thailand, and Malaysian Home Ministry Secretary-General Wan Sidek Abdul Rahman, who represented Malaysia. Malaysian Defence Forces Chief General Hashim Mohamed Ali and Inspector-General of Police Haniff Omar also signed on behalf of Malaysia.

Chin Peng said the CPM regarded the agreement to end the armed activities which had continued for 41 years through peace talks as an honorable settlement.

He said it could not be denied that it was a fair and reasonable agreement for all the parties as it arose from the spirit of understanding and compromise.

The CPM, he said, was confident that the agreement would signal a new chapter in Malaysian history and contribute significantly to peace and stability in Malaysia as well as the Thai-Malaysian border areas.

The agreement was also in line with the needs of history, as people throughout the world struggled for peace and democracy, and the interests of the people of Malaysia and Thailand.

He said the agreement was also in line with his party's policy to forge peace.

He expressed his deep appreciation to the Thai Government for providing facilities for the holding of the historic tripartite peace talks following a series of long negotiations.

They resulted in a successful agreement and the CPM appreciated the results of the talks, he said.

#### **Official Says CPM Returnees Must Obey Law**

*BK0212151589 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1430 GMT 2 Dec 89*

[Text] Malaysian members of the Communist Party of Malaya [CPM] who want to return to the country need to obey the nation's regulations and law. Datuk Wan Sidek Abdul Rahman, secretary general of the Ministry of Home Affairs, said Malaysia will not make a new provision to enable them to return easily. Datuk Wan Sidek made the statement in a joint news conference along with Inspector General of Police Tan Sri Haniiff Omar and Defense Forces Chief General Tan Sri Mohamed Hashim Ali in Hat Yai after signing an agreement on the laying down of arms by the CPM. He said the legal process which the CPM members must go through includes security assessment and registration. However, there has been no request from the (?494) CPM members hailing from Malaysia to return to the country.

In Kuala Lumpur, Deputy Home Affairs Minister Datuk Megat Junid said the government will maintain all security posts nationwide even though curfews on the Malaysian-Thai border and the Sabah-Sarawak-Kalimantan borders were lifted recently. This measure is necessary to check smuggling and prevent the public from entering regions believed to be still infested with booby-traps. The measure is also important for the security of the regions concerned.

#### **Mahathir Views End of CPM 'Futile' Struggle**

*BK0412062589 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 4 Dec 89*

[Text] Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed says the outlawed Communist Party of Malaya [CPM]

has acknowledged that Malaysia is efficiently administered. There is a place for all Malaysians to live in a peaceful and stable environment. The country is administered according to the rule of law and there is no suppression. Due to this, CPM Secretary General Chin Peng realizes there is no possibility of toppling the government through the use of force. CPM members have now agreed to lay down arms.

The prime minister was speaking at a Pahang UMNO [United Malays National Organization] unity gathering in Temerloh. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir says the success of the government in getting the CPM members to lay down their arms after 41 years of futile struggle is due to the existence of a strong and credible government with a strong mandate from the people. He stresses that the people should be thankful for the peace that exists in the country and that it should not be taken for granted.

#### **VOMD Reports on 2 Dec CPM Peace Accords**

*BK0412060589 (Clandestine) Voice of Malayan Democracy in Malay 0400 GMT 4 Dec 89*

["News report" entitled: "Peace Agreements Signed in Hat Yai"]

[Text] A ceremony on the signing of peace agreements between the Royal Thai Government and the Communist Party of Malaya and between the Malaysian Government and the Communist Party of Malaya took place successfully at Lee Gardens Hotel, Hat Yai in southern Thailand on the morning of 2 December.

Chief delegates of the three sides signing the peace agreements were Tan Sri General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, Army commander and concurrently commander of the Royal Thai Armed Forces; Datuk Wan Sidek, secretary general of the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Malaysian Government; and Comrade Chin Peng, general secretary of the Communist Party of Malaya.

From 1100 to 1245 Malaysian Standard Time [0300 to 0445 GMT], Thai television telecast live the entire process of the signing ceremony of the peace agreements and a news conference where Comrade Chin Peng answered questions from newsmen following the ceremony. More than 200 newsmen from news agencies, radio and television stations, and newspapers were allowed to cover the historic important event which will have profound effects on the peaceful development of the peoples of the two countries—Thailand and Malaysia—in the future.

Also present at the signing ceremony of the peace agreements by the three sides were Anek Sitthiprasat, Thai deputy interior minister [title as heard]; Police General Sawaeng Thirasawat, National Police chief; General Tan Sri Hashim Ali, chief of the Malaysian Defense Forces; Inspector General Police Tan Sri Haniiff Omar; Comrade Abdullah C.D., chairman of the Communist Party of



Malaya Central Committee; and Comrade Rashid Maydin, member of the Communist Party of Malaya Central Committee.

At 1145 Malaysian Standard Time, the chief delegates of the three sides put their respective signatures on two peace agreements and subsequently exchanged copies of the texts. Later, the chief delegates of the three sides made brief speeches one after another. Speaking in loud and clear Thai, Gen Chawalit spoke and read out a joint communique upon the authorization of the three sides. Datuk Wan Sidek spoke in English, while Comrade Chin Peng spoke in Malay with a correct pronunciation and a calm and solemn attitude. The full contents of the joint communique, speeches by the three representatives, and other things will be broadcast from the 6th of this month.

Following the speeches, the three chief delegates warmly shook hands one after another for a long time and expressed congratulations by raising a toast to enable the newsmen to record the highly valuable historic moment.

After witnessing the signing ceremony of the peace agreements, a coverage director of a national newspaper of our country happily pointed out that 2 December, the day of the signing of the peace agreements, was an historic date. He said that former members of the Armed Forces led by the Communist Party of Malaya had pledged that they would respect the constitution and law and would in the interest of the people participate in the socioeconomic development program. Thailand and Malaysia have pledged to help the members. Malaysia also allows members who (?were originally) Malaysian nationals to participate in political activities within the framework of the law. The coverage director expressed his confidence that the socioeconomic development of our country would enter a new stage in the future.

### **Mahathir Sends Supportive Message to Aquino**

*BK0412064189 Kuala Lumpur International Service  
in English 0600 GMT 4 Dec 89*

[Text] Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir says any attempt to overthrow the Philippines Government through force will only create instability in that country and in the region. He said this in a message to President Corazon Aquino.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir expressed his deep concern over events in the Philippines in the past 2 days. He said as a close neighbor, Malaysia views the development as an obstacle to the country's (?tough) tasks of national reconstruction. The Malaysian Government hopes Mrs Aquino will soon be able to restore calm and stability in the country and bring about reconciliation among the Filipino people.

## **Cambodia**

### **Leaders Attend Meeting on KUFNCD Anniversary**

*BK0212055889 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 2 Dec 89*

[Text] The Committee for Organizing National and International Festivals and the National Council of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] held a grand meeting on the morning of 2 December at the Basak Theater Hall to mark the 11th founding of the KUFNCD 2 December 1978-2 December 1989.

Attending the meeting in the presidium were Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State and of the KUFNCD Honorary Council; Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council; Comrade Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and of the KUFNCD National Council; Comrade Mat Ly, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; Comrade Ney Pena, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission; Comrade Nguon Nhel, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of Phnom Penh Municipal Party Committee; Comrade General Tie Banh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of National Defense; and Comrade Sim Ka, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the party Central Committee's Control Commission.

Attending the meeting as guests of honor were the comrade members and alternate members of the party Central Committee; leaders from the party, state, front, and mass institutions and organizations; cadres, personnel, and workers from various central ministries, departments, and units; representatives of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces, Buddhist clergy, and ethnic nationalities; and a large number of people in Phnom Penh.

Also present were the diplomatic corps and embassy staffs of various friendly countries in Cambodia.

In his speech, Comrade Chairman Chea Sim noted that this year's front anniversary is held at a time when the forces of the Cambodian revolution are developing, marked by many important political events, such as the most rapid progress made in 1989 particularly in the building of genuine forces in military, political, economic, social, cultural, and all other fields. In their emulation movement in carrying out national defense and construction tasks, our cadres, combatants, and

people have scored many new feats for welcoming the 11th anniversary of our glorious 7 January national day.

The total withdrawal of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army from Cambodia had a profound impact on national and international public opinion. Although the three enemy groups have exploited this occasion by mobilizing their last ditch resources to intensify their activities in an attempt to undermine the position of mastery of our revolutionary forces, under the strength of great national union and the resolute determination of our entire party and all our people, our entire People's Armed Forces have inflicted due defeats on the enemies in their attempt.

The deceitful propaganda launched by the enemies regarding the Vietnamese troop withdrawal has lost its influence while Cambodia's prestige is soaring high in the international arena.

Comrade Chairman Chea Sim also highlighted the various important tasks concerning the front work and mass persuasion campaign which all sectors at all levels must strive to fulfill.

The comrade stressed that to effectively fulfill these tasks, it is necessary for all people, cadres, and combatants to take part in the cause of national defense and construction.

#### **Chea Sim Speaks at Meeting**

*BK0312141589 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 2 Dec 89*

[Speech by Chea Sim, member of the Political Bureau of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of both the National Assembly and the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense National Council, at a meeting on 2 December in Phnom Penh to mark the KUFNCD's 11th founding anniversary—recorded]

[Text] On 2 December 1989, the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense National Council [KUFNCD], formerly the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation, is 11 years old. We are now gathering in a happy atmosphere and with a united spirit to hail this 11th founding anniversary of the KUFNCD [passage indistinct] and scored brilliant victories on 7 January 1979. From that day [passage indistinct] to achieve the strategic goals of the party and government. The great national movement to defend the motherland and social achievements have been contributed to and assisted by a multitude of our people. We have successively smashed the enemy's perfidious maneuvers. The state authorities of our new regime have been established and consolidated and are effectively administering the entire territory.

[Passage indistinct] our entire people and Armed Forces will continue to move toward achieving the last goal in accordance with the path and policy set out by the

party's fifth congress. Following the international conference on Cambodia, which did not achieve a solution, and following the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, which resulted in a number of favorable points but also a complicated and difficult situation, generally speaking, the revolutionary forces are still in an advantageous position over the enemies in every field. The revolution continues to move toward a strong position. The enemy's large-scale offensives along the motherland's western border cannot shake the will and the courageous fighting spirit of our people and combatants. On the contrary, this situation has pushed our cadres, combatants, and people to heighten their resolute determination to fight and destroy the enemies and to be more responsible in their respective duties to stabilize the situation. The State of Cambodia's character and prestige have been further heightened in the international arena.

Dear comrades and friends: All of us should clearly see the path to revival of our people and motherland in the past 11 years and realize who created the conditions for the revival and current progress of the people and our country and who have sowed indescribable suffering on our people, country, and nation and who continue to sow destruction and suffering and oppose the rebirth and progress of our people and country. This progress shows us clearly who is friend and who is foe. The struggle between us and the other side is still tense, arduous, fierce, and full of difficulties. The opposing side is still trying to push for a solution to create conditions for the genocidal Pol Pot regime to return to power in Cambodia.

However, the factor determining our victory lies on the real revolutionary forces and our position of strength on the battlefield. Attempts to return the Pol Pot clique to power in Cambodia are a great and incalculable disaster. When it was in power, the genocidal Pol Pot clique committed crimes to massacre the Cambodian people; it is still doing this, particularly in rural areas along the Cambodian-Thai border and among Cambodian refugees under its control. Western public opinion is very worried about the brutal activities of the Khmer Rouge along the Cambodian-Thai border and has affirmed that the criminal nature of the Khmer Rouge remains the same; thus, the Khmer Rouge should be prevented from returning to power in Cambodia.

Dear comrades and friends and beloved compatriots: In the current situation of our country in which our forces are brilliantly assuming every task ourselves and in which our revolution is in a resolute phase in the struggle against the enemies in the military, political, and diplomatic fields, all services and levels, as well as the front and mass organizations, should at all cost strive to achieve the following key objectives.

1. Unite and increase great unity among people of all nationalities, social strata, and ages in the front aimed at opposing the genocidal Pol Pot group and reactionaries to preserve the nation's life and rebirth and social gains of the past 11 years. We should consider strengthening

national unity as a necessary requirement at the moment. Unity is the life of the energetic and sacred struggle of the entire nation's combined forces to lead the revolution toward the final goal. We should strive to nurture unity to a high degree. All services should be models in promoting unity. Clannish and regionalist ideas should be discarded. National unity is the symbol of genuine patriotism; it should go hand in hand with the spirit of self-reliance and with appropriate national pride. This should be linked to international solidarity with fraternal socialist countries and progressive people the world over, first of all with the Vietnamese people and with the Lao and Soviet peoples.

2. Promote popular and mass movements to get the people to volunteer for national defense tasks and at all times assist the frontline battlefield. The slogan "Everything for serving the military battlefield" should be firmly grasped. Along with this, we should pay attention to correctly implementing policies toward the rear battlefield.

3. Strengthen and expand the entire people's firm confidence in the party, the state authorities, the new regime, and our Armed Forces, based on the past 11 years' experiences under the leadership of the party and government, in order to achieve the goal with the party leading, the state administering, and the people being the masters.

To implement these key tasks, it is necessary to have the democratic participation of the masses and people, cadres, and all combatants in the cause of national defense and construction. It is true that the struggle on the battlefield in this coming dry season is a concrete and important test and a responsible and historic duty of our own forces in thwarting the greedy and adventurous activities of the enemies.

Therefore, along the border and inside the country, we should strive to destroy the maximum number of enemy forces and prevent them from rising again. We should promote putting forward the maximum number of people and masses to contribute to fighting the enemies on three fronts: fighting the enemies, proselytizing the enemies, and uprooting hidden enemy elements. Combine this with the task to consolidate localities. The development of real revolutionary forces is the decisive factor determining every victory of the struggle in every situation and circumstance. Thus, the immediate and long-term requirement is to continue to vigorously promote the building of real revolutionary forces in every field. First of all, the party should be genuinely built and strengthened to ensure the party's leading role in every revolutionary task. Party roots should be deeply and firmly implanted in localities and rural areas, in the Armed Forces, political units, production units, and schools.

In the current situation, we should continue paying attention to building and strengthening villages and communes in accordance with the spirit of the party Central Committee's fifth session. New plans more

appropriate to the current requirements of the revolutionary movement in localities should be set up. Core leading cadres should constantly link themselves to localities to firmly grasp the evolution and changes in local situation and strive to solve concrete and imperative issues in localities. Mass organizations should firmly grasp the policies, principles, and major tasks of the party and government in order to set up plans and activities and actively strive to heighten their role and duties and to increase their efficiency and activities in the task to promote mass organizations. They should strive to promote, educate, and organize large people's forces to take part in the three revolutionary movements in localities.

In the immediate future, the masses and people should be made aware of the situation and revolutionary duties in the new phase to increase their firm confidence in the party, our own forces, and the people's Armed Forces. Nurture hatred against the enemies. Volunteer to resolutely fight the enemies for the preservation and glory of the motherland and for the happiness of the Cambodian people and for themselves. Hatred against the enemies should be intensified. Quickly check the erroneous and dangerous misunderstanding according to which the Pol Pot group has adjusted its hypocritical and deceitful policy and its vengeful, brutal, and savage nature. Do not forget the savage and brutal atrocities this group committed and is now committing. The enemies' wrongdoing of fomenting a civil war should be exposed. We should strengthen our stance and determination to resolutely smash and destroy the genocidal Pol Pot group, which is the backbone of the tripartite coalition, and expose the opportunistic and capricious nature of Siha-nouk and Son Sann who rely on the Pol Pot forces to oppose the revolution.

We should reexamine our bitter past during the genocidal Pol Pot regime in order to understand the present. We should have appropriate measures to continue building all types of armed forces on the basis of the correct implementation of the laws and national defense duties. We should choose well and overcome a number of negative phenomena which create resentment among the masses and people affecting the Armed Forces' strength. The work of the front, mass organizations, and national propaganda networks should be directed toward serving the battle and the people's life. Providing information to the masses and people on battlefield victories and opposing the enemy's propaganda and psychological warfare should be carried out well. We should know how to exploit the concrete situation on each battlefield and explain this to the masses and people.

In international propaganda, along with holding aloft the banner of independence, peace, national reconciliation, and permanent neutrality, we should heighten the relations of friendship and close cooperation among Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, fraternal socialist countries, and other countries, aimed at gathering international sympathy for the State of Cambodia and creating a force to pressure the other Cambodian



side to raise our goodwill to have peace. In this new situation, economic tasks should be closely linked to those of national defense. We should pay attention to gathering all possibilities to assist the people, and create conditions to achieve this rainy season harvest and that in the coming dry season.

Policies on economic reforms should be disseminated and implemented well in accordance with the spirit of the second national conference of cadres. This should be done gradually and appropriately in accordance to each place. It should be genuinely efficient among the masses and people and should ensure the combined interests of the state, the cooperatives, and the workers. Measures should be taken to check phenomena which alter the principles and policies of the party and state on these reforms by setting up effective plans to supervise their organization and implementation.

The Cambodian people do not aspire to anything but to live in peace in order to build their new society into an independent, peaceful, permanently neutral, progressive, and prosperous one. We always adhere to the principle of peaceful coexistence. We have shown the goodwill to have good relations and extensive cooperation with other countries regardless of their political tendencies, particularly with Southeast Asian countries, based on mutual respect for each other's independence, noninterference in each others' internal affairs, equality, and mutual benefits.

#### **Phnom Penh Said To Begin Dry-Season Offensive**

*BK0412140489 Hong Kong AFP in English 1313 GMT  
4 Dec 89*

[Excerpt] Bangkok, Dec 4 (AFP)—Phnom Penh government troops have launched a major dry-season offensive and have cleared three strategic highways in northwest Cambodia, Thai military sources said Monday.

The government offensive which began Sunday has enabled it to regain territory for the first time since non-communist guerrillas began an unprecedented drive in September in the northwest following Vietnam's military withdrawal from Cambodia.

Some 6,000 Phnom Penh infantrymen backed by tanks, armored vehicles and artillery have since Sunday cleared Highway 69 running north from Sisophon, the seat of Banteay Meanchey Province, to the strategic village of Svay Chek, 25 kilometers (15 miles) north of Sisophon, from where non-communist guerrilla forces have been dislodged.

The Phnom Penh troops have pushed past Svay Chek almost to Thmar Puok, 40 kms (25 miles) north of Sisophon, the sources said at the Thai border town of Aranyaprathet, 250 kms (155 miles) east of Bangkok and across from the sector where the guerrillas had seized territory since September.

Thmar Puok was among several towns and key positions taken by the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), the resistance faction of former Cambodian prime minister Son Sann.

A KPNLF spokesman said here that the guerrillas had pulled out of their frontline positions around Svay Chek, but claimed that they still held several positions near Highway 69 south of the town, including Thmar Puok.

"Our forces pulled out of Svay Chek this afternoon (Monday) because the Phnom Penh troops had used many kinds of the heavy weapons to shell our forward positions.... They used 105mm artillery and Soviet-made BM-21 multiple-rocket launchers," the KPNLF spokesman said, adding that detailed reports were not yet available.

Government troops have also "cleared" strategic highway 5 of all guerrilla activities, the Thai military sources said, referring to the route running from Poipet, which is just opposite Aranyaprathet, through Sisophon to Battambang, some 320 kms (200 miles) northwest of Phnom Penh.

Phnom Penh's forward field command headquarters and the main supply depot are based in Sisophon, a key junction for road and rail links and the gateway to Battambang, Cambodia's second largest city after Phnom Penh.

Thai military sources said the government soldiers have also cleared Route 59—which runs parallel to the Thai border as close as two kilometres (a mile) of it—linking a government artillery base at Pou Bei Daeum village on Highway 5, just east of Poipet, to Phum Yeang and Phum Soeng villages close to the Thai border in guerrilla-held areas.

The sources said the "first objective" of the Phnom Penh offensive was to clear all strategic routes leading from Sisophon to frontline positions such as Svay Chek to facilitate deployment of troops, armored units and transportation supplies and ammunition.

"The fighting inside Cambodia, which is getting closer to the Thai border, may once again affect Thai border villages such as Nong Chan, Non Mak Mun and Kut Pru, which may be affected by cross-border shelling because they are directly opposite the battle zone just a few kilometres (miles) north of Aranyaprathet," a Thai military source said.

Thailand's mechanized infantry and artillery divisions stationed along the border were put on "full alert" some two weeks ago in anticipation of a major Phnom Penh dry-season counter-offensive and possible "spillovers" of the fighting, with "preparedness exercises" being regularly conducted in the border area, he said. [passage omitted]

**SPK Reports Recent Military Activities***BK0312053589 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0427 GMT  
3 Dec 89*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK December 3—On Nov. 12, the Cambodian Armed Forces stationed at Thipadei hill, Battambang Province, 300 km northwest of Phnom Penh, wiped out six Pol Potists and captured three others. They seized 10 assorted guns, 300 rockets, and a walkie-talkie.

One day later, they wiped out two enemy troops, wounded three, captured six others, and seized a quantity of ammunition.

Also on Nov. 12, naval forces in close coordination with local people of Bak Prea Village, Battambang Province, killed six Pol Potists and seized an automatic rifle.

From Nov. 8-13, army units and self-defence forces of Bavel District, Battambang Province, wiped out 33 enemy troops, wounded 14 others, and seized four firearms and a quantity of other war means. On Nov. 14, the Armed Forces in Siem Reap Province, wiped out five Sereikans [Son Sann troops], wounded seven others, and seized one firearm.

On Nov. 17, the Armed Forces in Banan District, Battambang Province, intercepted the enemy at Treng, killing six enemies, captured three others, seized six assorted guns and a quantity of war means.

On Nov. 16, the Cambodian Armed Forces in Chongkal, Samrong District, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, wiped out 10 Khmer reactionary troops and wounded 15 others.

On Nov. 20, in close cooperation with the local self-defence forces in Svay Chek Commune, Banteay Meanchey Province, captured 22 others, and seized 18 firearms, two walkie-talkies and a quantity of other war means. [sentence as received]

On the same day, the local militiamen of Kop Village, the same province, wiped out 29 enemy troops and seized 14 assorted guns.

**Sihanouk Proposal on Khmer Rouge Rejected***BK0412025589 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 2 Dec 89*

[Station commentary: "Sihanouk's Meaningless Proposal"]

[Text] At a news conference held recently in Beijing, Sihanouk offered a new six-point proposal on a solution to the Cambodian problem, claiming that it is a measure to prevent Khmer Rouge Pol Pot from returning to power.

Is this proposal aimed at preventing Pol Pot from seizing the power or at creating favorable conditions for the Pol Pot clique to return to massacre the Cambodian people

again? Even the man in the street can understand that the six-point proposal is no different from the five-point proposal offered previously by Sihanouk. The new proposal is just a scheme aiming at fooling world public opinion into bolstering his own honor which is falling apart due to his collusion with the Pol Pot clique in massacring the Cambodian people.

Sihanouk's words always run counter to his own deeds. Although the hands of the Pol Pot gang are stained with the blood of more than 3 million Cambodians, still Sihanouk has turned a blind eye to it and shamelessly tried to protect the blood-thirsty clique. Despite the fact that world public opinion has condemned the genocidal clique and has demanded that it be tried, Sihanouk has tried to defend the criminal clique at all international forums.

Truly, it is not the 1st time that Sihanouk has made an illusive and meaningless proposal in seeking a solution to the Cambodian problem. The proposal is just a perfidious maneuver which is dangerous to the Cambodian people and which affects the efforts made by many countries in seeking a solution to the Cambodian problem. Moreover, the proposal runs totally counter to the aspiration of the Cambodian people as well as that of the world public opinion which is vigorously criticizing whatever effort to bring the genocidal Pol Pot regime back to Cambodia.

It is known to all that the Pol Pot clique is a gang of criminals who recklessly massacred more than 3 million Cambodians and who are currently launching activities under the label of the tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea with Sihanouk as the ring-leader. All these criminals have never had any goodwill for Cambodian people to live peacefully with happiness and the right to self-determination. Their fantasy also runs totally counter to Sihanouk's own claim that he loves peace, the nation, and people; but in reality, he turns to collude with the Pol Pot clique in creating war and massacring his own people. Although Sihanouk has claimed it as a new proposal, since he still represents the genocidal Pol Pot clique, the proposal is merely the stance of the Pol Pot clique, and the proposal will only lead toward another massacre in Cambodia by the clique.

**Sihanouk Sends Greetings to SFRY President***BK0412023089 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic  
Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 3 Dec 89*

[Text] Here is a message from Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, to His Excellency Janez Drnsek, president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on the Yugoslav national day. The message read:

Your Excellency:

On the solemn Yugoslav national day, in the name of the Cambodian people, the Cambodian resistance forces,

and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, and in my own name, I would like to express warmest greetings and best wishes to you. May you score still greater successes in the implementation of your historic patriotic tasks for the happiness and glory of the heroic Yugoslav people and for the rapid, multifaceted prosperity of the SFRY in the building of socialism and the nation.

Availing myself of this great opportunity, I would like to express profound gratitude to you for the effective and unswerving zealous support that the SFRY has granted to our just struggle for national liberation.

Please, your excellency, accept my highest regards.

[Dated] Beijing, 29 November 1989

[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk, leader of the Cambodian resistance forces and president of Democratic Kampuchea

#### Rewards Offered to Phnom Penh Defectors Noted

BK0212095989 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 2 Dec 89

[Text] The VOK newsroom has received a report saying that the noncommunist Cambodian resistance movements have made a budget allocation to offer rewards to Heng Samrin soldiers or any individuals who bring aircraft, tanks, weapons, or disguised Vietnamese soldiers to the noncommunist Cambodian resistance movements.

The rewards, offered by the National United Front for an Independent, Peaceful, Neutral, and Cooperative Cambodia and the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, are as follows:

1. U.S. \$40,000, equivalent to 90 ounces of gold, for bringing an MI-24 helicopter.
2. U.S. \$24,000, equivalent to 50 ounces of gold, for bringing any other type of aircraft apart from a MI-24 helicopter.
3. U.S. \$60,000 [as heard], equivalent to 13 ounces of gold, for bringing a tank.
4. U.S. \$20,000 [as heard], equivalent to 5 ounces of gold, for bringing an artillery piece.
5. U.S. \$1,000, equivalent to 2 ounces of gold, for bringing a Vietnamese soldier who is disguised as a Heng Samrin soldier.

#### VOK Reports Recent Fighting at Svey Chek

BK0312063889 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 3 Dec 89

[Excerpt] The VOK newsroom has just received a report saying that during recent attacks on Svay Chek position, the 611th Regiment in the 6th operational region of the Khmer People's Liberation National Army [KPNLA] destroyed two T-54 tanks and an armored vehicle of the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin forces.

According to the KPNLA High Command, during the fighting the 611th Regiment killed the head of the research department of the enemy's 4th Region; other

enemy soldiers were also killed. Also on the Svay Chek battlefield, the 806th Regiment, which also took part in the fighting on 26 November, killed four Vietnamese-Heng Samrin soldiers in an exchange of fire lasting an hour. On the same day, at 0800, KPNLA combatants in the 5th operational region repulsed an attack by 180 enemy infantrymen during a mission to cut off enemy supplies. Two T-54 tanks were destroyed while they attempted to assist their forces on the Svay Chek battlefield. The fighting, lasting for 3 hours and 15 minutes at Khleung Poa in Sereisaophoan District, Battambang Province, caused the death of two enemy soldiers; five others were wounded. [passage omitted]

#### Six Positions Said 'Swept' in Sisophon 22 Nov

BK0212022689 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 1 Dec 89

[Text] On 22 November, our Cambodian national resistance forces swept six positions of the Vietnamese and their puppets; that is a regimental position, a battalion, and four company positions at Damnak Cham on South Sisophon battlefield [Battambang Province]. We killed 6 enemy soldiers and wounded 10 others; destroyed 25 assorted weapons—2 12.7-mm machine guns, a Goryunov, 2 B-40's, 3 B-41's, an RPK machine gun, and 16 AK's—and seized 10 assorted weapons and a quantity of ammunition and war materiel.

#### SRV Troops Said Sent to Takeo Province

BK0312040889 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 2 Dec 89

[Text] According to reports by our people and national resistance forces, on 24 November the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors sent 7 truckloads of 210 Vietnamese troops wearing uniforms of the puppet soldiers from Vietnam via Route 3 to a station at Ang Roka in Tram Kak District of Takeo Province. At the same time, they brought two 155-mm pieces of artillery to Trapeang Thom and Ang Roka monasteries in Tram Kak District.

#### Captured SRV Soldiers' Interviews Reported

BK0212040089 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 1 Dec 89

[Report with portion recorded on interviews with two Vietnamese soldiers from the 330th Division captured in Bar Lang in western Cambodia on 2 November; date not given—questions are in Cambodian translated into Vietnamese and answers are in Vietnamese translated into Cambodian]

[Text] I. Since the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors announced their unilateral troop pullout in September 1989:



1. Cambodian national resistance forces have successively captured many Vietnamese soldiers. These Vietnamese soldiers, captured after September 1989, have been presented to many foreign journalists and television crews.

2. Recorded statements of Vietnamese soldiers captured since September 1989 by Cambodian national resistance forces have been successively broadcast over the radio.

3. Information and pictures of these captured Hanoi Vietnamese aggressor soldiers in Cambodia have been successively disseminated by radio and videotape in the international arena.

II. Now the Voice of our Cambodian national resistance forces continues broadcasting statements by Vietnamese aggressor soldiers in Cambodia who have been successively captured in November 1989, that is 2 months after the Hanoi Vietnamese enemies announced their unilateral troop pullout in September 1989.

Following are interviews with Vietnamese aggressor soldiers captured by the National Army in November 1989. We will broadcast similar tape recordings every day.

[Begin recording] [Announcer] Following is the voice of a Vietnamese soldier named Pham Van Bai.

[Interviewer] When were you enrolled into the Army?

[Bai] I joined the Army on 2 February 1989.

[Interviewer] To which division do you belong?

[Bai] The 868th Division.

[Interviewer] Where did you get your military training?

[Bai] At [words indistinct].

[Interviewer] For how many months?

[Bai] For [words indistinct].

[Interviewer] What was your training on?

[Bai] I learned how to handle an AK rifle.

[Interviewer] When were you sent to Cambodia?

[Bai] I was sent to Cambodia on 4 July 1989.

[Interviewer] By which route?

[Bai] Along Route 1 to Phnom Penh; I was later sent to Battambang.

[Interviewer] Upon your arrival in Battambang, to which division were you commissioned?

[Bai] When I arrived in Battambang I was commissioned into the 330th Division.

[Interviewer] Where were you stationed?

[Bai] In Bar Lang.

[Interviewer] What is your name?

[Bai] Pham Van Bai.

[Interviewer] How old are you?

[Bai] I am 25 years old.

[Interviewer] What was your former occupation?

[Bai] I was a farmer.

[Interviewer] What are your parents' names?

[Bai] My father's name is Pham Van Yen and my mother's name is Tri Thi Tam.

[Interviewer] When were you captured by the National Army?

[Bai] I was captured by the National Army on 2 November 1989.

[Interviewer] Where?

[Bai] At Bar Lang.

[Interviewer] How many of you were there

[Bai] Seven altogether.

[Announcer] This is the voice of a Vietnamese soldier named Nguyen Vuong Hai.

[Interviewer] What is your name?

[Hai] My name is Nguyen Vuong Hai.

[Interviewer] How old are you?

[Hai] I am 25 years old.

[Interviewer] Where is your hometown?

[Hai] I live in Ward 1, Ben Tre provincial seat, Ben Tre Province.

[Interviewer] What are your parents names?

[Hai] My father's name is Nguyen Vuong Phong and my mother's name is Lee Thi Lay.

[Interviewer] How many brothers and sisters do you have?

[Hai] Six altogether.

[Interviewer] What are their professions?

[Hai] They are farmers.

[Interviewer] When did you join the Army?

[Hai] In April 1989.

[Interviewer] In which division?

[Hai] The 868th Division.

[Interviewer] Where did you attend your military training?

[Hai] At Dong Tam military school.

[Interviewer] What was your training on?

[Hai] On how to handle an AK rifle.

[Interviewer] After the training when were you sent to Cambodia?

[Hai] After the training, I was sent to Cambodia on 4 August 1989.

[Interviewer] Along which route and in how many trucks?

[Hai] Along National Route 1 in four trucks.

[Interviewer] Where did you stop?

[Hai] In Phnom Penh, and later on I was sent to Battambang.

[Interviewer] To which division in Battambang were you commissioned?

[Hai] Upon arrival in Battambang I was commissioned into the 330th Division.

[Interviewer] Which regiment?

[Hai] 3d Regiment.

[Interviewer] Where were you stationed?

[Hai] At Bar Lang.

[Interviewer] How long did you stay in Bar Lang?

[Hai] I was in Bar Lang until 2 November 1989.

[Interviewer] What was your duty then?

[Hai] I was a second class sergeant.

[Interviewer] When were you captured by the National Army?

[Hai] On 2 November 1989.

[Interviewer] At what time and what were you doing then?

[Hai] In the afternoon at 2 o'clock while I was on a combat mission.

[Announcer] This is the voice of another Vietnamese soldier named Nguyen Giang Uk.

[Interviewer] Are you a soldier?

[Uk] I am a soldier.

[Interviewer] What is your name?  
[Uk] My name is Nguyen Giang Uk.  
[Interviewer] How old are you?  
[Uk] I am 34 years old.  
[Interviewer] Where did you live?  
[Uk] I lived in Long Binh village, (Kinh Hang) commune, Phu Chau District, An Giang Province.  
[Interviewer] What are your parents' names?  
[Uk] My father's name is Nguyen Giang Vang and my mother's name is Thin Thi Va.  
[Interviewer] What was your former occupation?  
[Uk] Farming.  
[Interviewer] When did you join the Army?  
[Uk] In April 1989.  
[Interviewer] In which division?  
[Uk] In the 868th Division.  
[Interviewer] What military training school did you attend?  
[Uk] Dong Tam military school.  
[Interviewer] For how many months?  
[Uk] For 3 months.  
[Interviewer] What was the training on?  
[Uk] How to handle an AK rifle.  
[Interviewer] What was your duty?  
[Uk] I was a first sergeant.  
[Interviewer] Along which route were you sent to Cambodia and in how many trucks?  
[Uk] I was sent to Cambodia along Route 1 in six trucks.  
[Interviewer] Where did you stop?  
[Uk] In Phnom Penh and then Pursat before being sent to Battambang.  
[Interviewer] To which division in Battambang were you assigned?  
[Uk] Upon arrival in Battambang, I was commissioned into the 3d Regiment of 330th Division.  
[Interviewer] Where were you stationed?  
[Uk] At Bar Lang.  
[Interviewer] How long were you stationed in Bar Lang?  
[Uk] Until November 1989.  
[Interviewer] When were you captured by the National Army?  
[Uk] On 2 November 1989.  
[Interviewer] Where were you and what were you doing then?  
[Uk] At Bar Lang while I was carrying out a combat mission.  
[Interviewer] How many of you were there?  
[Uk] Seven altogether. [end recording]

## Laos

### President Bush Sends National Day Greetings

BK0412032289 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao  
0000 GMT 4 Dec 89

[Text] On the occasion of our national day, U.S. President George Bush has sent a congratulatory message to His Excellency Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the state.

The message reads:

On the occasion of your national day, the U.S. Government and people join me in extending our sincere best wishes to your excellency and the Lao Government and people for peace and prosperity. I am pleased to see that the relations between our two countries have improved in recent years and hope that our two nations will continue making significant progress in resolving urgent humanitarian problems in accordance with the international spirit of genuine cooperation.

On the same occasion, His Excellency Phoun Sipaseut, foreign affairs minister of our country, also received a congratulatory message from His Excellency James Baker, U.S. secretary of state.

The message reads:

I would like to extend my own as well as the U.S. Government's congratulations to your excellency and the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic on the occasion of your excellency's national day. I am pleased to see that the relations between our two countries have clearly improved in recent years and hope to further develop our mutual cooperation. The significant progress we have made to resolve urgent humanitarian problems will serve to further increase our mutual understanding and will pave the way for strengthening relations in the future.

### Greetings Received From Cambodian Leaders

BK0412025089 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao  
0000 GMT 4 Dec 89

[Text] On the occasion of our national day, Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the State of Cambodia's Council of State; Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the Cambodian National Assembly; and Hun Sen, chairman of the State of Cambodia's Council of Ministers, sent a congratulatory message to Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee [LPRP CC] and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR]; Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan, chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly [SPA]; and Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of state.

The message reads:

Beloved comrades, we would like to extend our warm salutations to the LPRP CC, the SPA, the LPDR Council of Ministers, and the fraternal Lao people on the occasion of the 14th founding anniversary of the LPDR. The Cambodian party, government, and people know very well that throughout the past 14 years since the establishment of the LPDR, the heroic Lao people under the correct, wise, and clear-sighted leadership of the LPRP—headed by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane—have surmounted numerous obstacles and scored brilliant successes in national defense and construction. We sincerely salute and highly assess your successes and regard them

as common successes of the three Indochinese countries. Our high assessment [on your achievements] has also extended to the brilliant and wise policy of the LPDR in promoting good Lao-Chinese and Lao-Thai relations, thus creating a good atmosphere for the relations, solidarity, cooperation, and friendship among all countries the world over.

We would like to express our profound gratitude to the fraternal Lao party, government, and people for rendering timely and willing support and assistance to us. This means that the direct and all-round relations, solidarity, cooperation, and friendship between our two peoples and among the peoples of the three countries—Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia—have been further strengthened in the interest of peace and security in Southeast Asia and the world.

We would like to express our best wishes to you. We wish you, comrades, good health, long life, and new successes in fulfilling your noble tasks for the well-being and stability of the fraternal Lao people.

### **Reportage on Soviet Military Delegation's Visit**

#### **Military Delegation Arrives**

*BK0112014489 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao  
0000 GMT 1 Dec 89*

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, a Soviet military delegation led by General Konstantin Alekseyevich Kochetov, first deputy defense minister of the Soviet Union, arrived in Vientiane by a special plane for an official friendship visit at the invitation of our Lao National Defense Ministry. The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Major General Choummali Sai-gnason, alternate Political Bureau member and secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and first deputy defense minister, along with many high-ranking officers concerned.

Captain (Valeriy Mikhaylovich Chernchev) and Colonel (Tran Quang Ham), respectively military attaches of the Soviet Union and Vietnam to the Lao People's Democratic Republic, were also on hand to welcome the Soviet delegation at the airport.

The Soviet military delegation will stay in Laos for a working visit of 5 days.

#### **Meeting Held at Defense Ministry**

*BK0212151989 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao  
1200 GMT 2 Dec 89*

[Text] Lao and Soviet military delegations held a meeting at the National Defense Ministry yesterday afternoon to discuss the situation and exchange lessons. The Lao delegation was headed by Major General Choummali Sai-gnason, first deputy defense minister, and the Soviet side by General Konstantin Alekseyevich Kochetov, first deputy defense minister of the Soviet Union.

In the morning the Soviet military delegation, accompanied by Maj Gen Choummali Sai-gnason, laid a wreath at the monument of unknown combatants in Vientiane.

#### **Defense Minister Meets Delegates**

*BK0212152189 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao  
1200 GMT 2 Dec 89*

[Text] On the afternoon of 1 December 1989, General Khamtai Siphandon, member of the Political Bureau of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of national defense, and commander in chief of the Lao People's Army, received a courtesy call from the Soviet military delegation led by General Konstantin Alekseyevich Kochetov, first deputy defense minister of the USSR, at the National Defense Ministry.

The guest and host discussed many issues of all-round cooperation in general and the national defense task in particular, work which has and will be daily consolidated, promoted, and expanded. Minister Khamtai Siphandon also wished the delegation success in its visit.

In the afternoon, a rally was also held at the National Defense Ministry in a joyous atmosphere to welcome the Soviet delegation.

#### **Soviet Party Socioeconomic Delegation Departs**

*BK2911095089 Vientiane KPL in English 0929 GMT  
29 Nov 89*

[Text] Vientiane, November 29 (KPL)—Oudom Khattigna, alternate Politburo member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and head of its Organization Board, received here on Nov 28 a delegation of the Committee for Socioeconomic Research of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by its Vice-Chairman Vasenko Vladimir Petrovich on a current visit to Laos. The two sides exchanged views and discussed about the socioeconomic restructuring proceeding in their respective countries. The Soviet delegation arrived here on Nov 21 and will leave here today.

While here, the delegation met and exchanged experience with its Lao counterparts and visited various production bases in Vientiane.

#### **Sisavat Keobounphan Gives Rally Speech 2 Dec**

*BK0212124589 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao  
2324 GMT 1 Dec 89*

[Speech delivered by Sisavat Keobounphan, chairman of Vientiane Municipal Administrative Committee, during National Day rally in Vientiane on 2 December—live]

[Text] Revered Buddhist bronze,

Respected Excellency Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, acting president of the republic, and chairman of the Lao Front for National Construction,



Distinguished diplomats and guests,

Beloved comrades and fraternal Vientiane residents:

Today, 2 December, marks the 14th founding anniversary of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR]. The Lao multiethnic people nationwide wholeheartedly welcome this day as the great historic day of independence and self-mastery. At this very moment, the Lao people in every province and locality throughout the country as well as Lao people abroad are simultaneously organizing celebrations of the 2 December national day in a joyous atmosphere. Like the multiethnic Lao people in other parts of the country, we, the residents of Vientiane [words indistinct], have united as one soul and come to this rally to celebrate our 2 December national day.

On behalf of the Vientiane Administrative Committee, I hereby express thanks to the fraternal residents of Vientiane capital for taking part in this rally with heroic, enthusiastic, and revolutionary spirits. I express wholehearted salutation to them. [applause] Today is a day of glorious tradition and noble historic significance. It symbolizes the victory scored from the [word indistinct] long war and the resistance against the domination of new and old colonial imperialism, opens the new era of independence, democracy [words indistinct] the country and our multiethnic people.

On this auspicious occasion, on behalf of the party and administrative committees of Vientiane Municipality, I extend warm greetings and intimate and sincere solidarity and affection to cadres, party members, soldiers, police, and residents of Vientiane Municipality as well as fraternal compatriots in the country, friends abroad who have sacrificed their physical and mental strength and funds to make an honorable contribution to the tasks of defending and building the LPDR and Vientiane Capital so as to gradually bring tranquility, security, and prosperity. On this occasion, I would like to express profound gratitude of the party and state to comrade disabled combatants and those who have sacrificed their lives for the national cause and rendered support to our beloved country's revolution. [Applause].

Beloved comrades and fraternal residents of Vientiane Municipality, we are celebrating the 14th anniversary of 2 December national day as the world situation is undergoing new changes in many aspects. The first change is the shifting from the use of forces in battle to the settlement of conflicts through political means and negotiations which will enable all countries to coexist peacefully and engage in economic, scientific, and technical cooperation. These changes in the world and regional situation have also brought about changes in the situation in our country and in Vientiane Municipality. Consequently, our cadres, soldiers, police, workers, and people have also changed their line of thinking and behavior, forging ahead to fulfill their duties, scoring achievements in many areas to contribute to the

defending and building of the country and Vientiane Municipality. I would like to cite some of the most spectacular achievements.

1. In the light of severe drought plaguing various parts of the country in 1988, our party and state turned to the grass roots to help farmer families, signed two-way service contracts directly with producers, and dispatched agricultural cadres to work with farmers. Meanwhile, bank loans granted to farmers effectively stimulated agricultural production. Due to our farmers' determination to boost production, we were able to produce sufficient food to meet demand in Vientiane Municipality last year. Food supply and demand in the markets in the municipality has been normal. We are determined to implement party and state policies on limiting and halting indiscriminate slash-and-burn cultivation and preserving and safeguarding the environment in Vientiane Municipality. We have basically succeeded in our endeavors to prevent forest fires and have imposed a ban on wanton tree felling.

In compliance with the order issued by the Council of Ministers, we have reorganized, monitored, and regulated the expansion of saw mills and wood processing and furniture factories in all districts. Through the implementation of resolutions adopted by the party and state, Vientiane Municipality has established a number of intensive agricultural model families. These families have been able to boost production in a single crop season to 6-7 tons per hectare. We will be able to apply this good lesson to other localities in Vientiane Municipality in the years to come.

2. We have improved industrial factories, trade enterprises, hotels, and other services by broadening democratic methods and by electing new management. In many cases, the private sector has been permitted to operate by leasing enterprises, setting up partnerships, and establishing joint investment with the private sector and foreign countries. In this way business sectors are able to more effectively conduct business with foreign countries.

3. Vientiane Municipality has achieved income self-sufficiency and basically maintained a balance between revenue and expenditure. It is able, to some extent, to pay salaries in cash to cadres, state employees, and combatants in compliance with the direction and resolution governing salary payment laid down by the party and state, thus improving the well-being of those concerned.

4. Vientiane Municipality has tangibly broadened cooperation with socialist and capitalist countries. In the past year, we were able to attract foreigners to invest in the construction of the economic infrastructure. Some countries have invested in agriculture and animal husbandry while others are involved in joint industrial and handicraft ventures. A number of countries have invested in the service sector. These investment ventures have contributed to the construction of economic foundations

from which we can move forward to further expand cooperation with foreign countries.

5. Vientiane Municipality has been concentrating efforts on the construction and renovation of roads [word indistinct] in the municipal area. We have repaired roads linking district towns with rural areas so that the people can visit each other. Buildings and houses along various roads have been renovated and beautified in order to bring new changes to district towns and the rural areas of Vientiane Municipality to welcome the four upcoming great historic festivals.

6. We have begun to settle the cultural and social situation and have basically achieved tranquillity in connection with practices at food and drink shops, bars, tourist spots, and other places. This is to maintain the fine traditions, arts, and culture of our Lao nation, do away with depraved culture, and build a new, better way of living for our people so as to encourage them to be active in carrying out production and to be confident in the culture of our Lao nation.

In the educational field, the education network has been considerably broadened. Many more state and private schools have been set up; the numbers of teachers and students have quickly increased; and the people have consciously contributed to boosting educational work in an enthusiastic manner. They have helped build or repair schools, tables, chairs, and other educational items, thus fulfilling the party's line which says: education is considered the responsibility of the entire people.

7. Vientiane Municipality has vigorously encouraged various movements aimed at fulfilling the task of defending and building the country. It has consolidated and perfected the administrations and mass organizations at the grass-roots level, encouraged movements to defend the country and maintain public security, check sabotage and subversive acts of enemies, oppose illicit trading activities, and do away with robberies and all other practices which have caused political disturbances and cultural and social disorder. All this is to guarantee the maintenance of public security and tranquillity in Vientiane municipality.

8. We have trained and built cadres and state employees and have developed and guided their line of thinking to bring about a new situation. We have motivated and guided them to study and profoundly learn the line, plans, and policies of the party and state in an enthusiastic atmosphere. Through various seminars, most of our cadres, state employees, combatants, and people have come to understand both the domestic and world situation. They now maintain new viewpoints, in particular toward the new changes in the situation of our Vientiane municipality. They have agreed to and supported the policy of our party and state on effecting new changes, the policy on the utilization of all available economic sectors in our country, the policy on the circulation and distribution of (?goods), the one-price policy, the policy on halting forest destruction, the policy on broadening

economic relations with foreign countries, and other policies which have been brought into full play and which have promoted and expanded the popular democratic system. The people have now consciously advanced step by step.

These achievements (?mainly) result from the organization and guidance of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] headed by beloved and respected General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane. They result from the persistent efforts of the party and administrative committees of the capital municipality at each level in guiding and directing work as well as of party members, cadres, state employees, workers, combatants, and people in uniting in a great strength, maintaining revolutionary awareness, and extensively promoting and expanding the implementation of democratic rights. Various friendly countries and people have also rendered material, technical, and cultural assistance to us. They have invested in socioeconomic development and construction and many other projects.

On this glorious occasion, on behalf of the party and administrative committees of Vientiane municipality, I would like to praise and hail comrade party members, cadres, state employees, workers, combatants, and multiethnic people of all strata, all ages, and both sexes throughout Vientiane municipality for striving to contribute to defending, building, and developing Vientiane capital as well as our beloved country. I wish them still more progress and prosperity. Also on this occasion, I would like to express profound satisfaction over the LPRP's correct and just line. I would like to express profound gratitude to various party and government leaders, in particular beloved and respected Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, the Political Bureau members, the Secretariat members, and members of the LPRP Central Committee, various ministries, departments, and branches in the center for closely and attentively guiding and assisting the building of the Vientiane municipality into an ever more beautiful, stronger, and more (?elegant) capital of the LPDR. [applause]

Once again, I would like to express wholehearted gratitude and salutations to compatriots in foreign countries, fraternal aliens in Vientiane capital, friends and international organizations, in particular Hanoi capital, Phnom Penh capital, and Ho Chi Minh City—our sister capitals—and capitals of other countries for their honorable contribution to the defense tasks and the construction of Vientiane capital. [applause]

Distinguished guests, comrades, friends, and beloved fraternal residents of Vientiane capital: the various achievements that we have scored in the recent past are merely initial achievements of the new changes which have resulted from the persistent struggle of Vientiane's residents. We should incessantly nurture and fruitfully promote and expand them. (?Along with) the aforesaid achievements, we still have many weak points, shortcomings, and difficulties that must be settled. The main weak points are as follows:

1. Our party members, cadres, state employees, workers, combatants, and people still fail to profoundly understand the party's line and policies. As a result, they have been misled into following a line of thinking and adhering to practices which are not compatible to the line and policies adopted by our party and government.

2. We have failed to firmly and comprehensively strengthen the political and social foundations [words indistinct] and failed to turn all villages, factories or plants, schools, hospitals, offices, and production units at the grass roots into bases of the popular democratic system.

3. We have failed to firmly and resolutely consolidate and strengthen the state, economic, and social management apparatuses. We have also allowed all economic sectors to do their work at will.

4. We have paid insufficient attention to political and ideological guidance work. Instead, we have paid more attention to economic and other specialized tasks.

Distinguished guests, comrades, and beloved fraternal residents of Vientiane capital, the year 1989 will soon pass victoriously. The year 1990—the final year of scoring achievements in implementing the second 5-year state plan—is approaching. (In 1990), our entire party, Army, and people will have to organize the celebrations to worthily mark the four great historic festival days. Our tasks and responsibilities in 1990 will, therefore, be very heavy. But, under the party's leadership, with the spirit of endeavor and perseverance, and with the high determination of all you comrade party members, cadres, combatants, and people, we are firmly convinced that we will be able to score ever greater achievements and victories. The basic tasks to be fulfilled are as follows:

1. We must concentrate our strength on the following: heighten vigilance against sabotage and subversive schemes of the enemies; concentrate all forces on turning to the grass roots to encourage the implementation of the popular democratic system; set up political foundations; build and firmly strengthen the armed forces in all respects; make national defense and public security work the responsibility of the entire people so as to guarantee tranquillity and security during the celebration of the four grand historic festival days in 1990.

2. In 1990, we must bring into full play the food production plan. In this regard, we must view agricultural and forestry work as our basic battlefield. To guarantee sufficient foodstuffs, we must concentrate on [words indistinct] to ensure that we have sufficient food grain for consumption under a normally peaceful situation for the whole year. We must concentrate on successfully farming rice in the 1989-90 dry season on a total of 7,000 to 8,000 hectares to achieve the target of harvesting some 4 metric tons of rice per hectare on average. For 1990, efforts must be made to carry out main rice farming on 40,000 to 41,000 hectares and to reap 3.5 metric tons per hectare on average. At the same time, we must concentrate on encouraging animal breeding,

including cattle, pigs, poultry, and fish. We must also plant more crops both for consumption at home and for export to foreign countries.

3. We must boost industrial and handicraft production, and positively expand the production of goods for consumption at home to gradually reduce the import of industrial goods from foreign countries. At the same time, efforts must be made to produce goods for export and to proceed to balance import and export volumes, stabilize commodity prices, and control trading activities in accordance with the regulations and laws of the nation.

4. We must boost revenues to guarantee the contribution to the budget [word indistinct] and to contribute to balancing revenue and expenditure. Various business units as well as all traders must fulfill their obligations by correctly paying taxes to the state in accordance with the new taxation system. At the same time, we must persuade foreigners to invest in building material and technical foundations to create ever more (?sources of labor) and revenue for our Vientiane municipality.

5. The communications, transport, and construction service must strive to build and repair roads, canals, and waterways in towns, improve, develop, and clean markets and various places, and decorate towns [word indistinct] to serve the four grand festival days. All this must be done in time for the celebration of the 15th anniversary of the 2 December festival.

6. Banks must act as a center for loans, cash, and payments, facilitate the saving and withdrawal of money at all times, turn to the grass roots to promote commodity production, and provide advice for management personnel.

7. In 1990 we will concentrate our efforts in the fields of education, public health, social welfare, and culture. First of all, we must improve the living conditions of teachers in all districts, support the education sector, promote education for the people, and organize cultural training courses for cadres and state employees. In the cultural field, we must forge ahead to correct social problems and fight the infiltration of (?decadent) culture from foreign countries and the activities of bad elements. We must reconstruct the foundation of the new fine culture that serves the country and people and select the good and appropriate cultures of foreign countries. In the field of public health, we must turn to the grass roots to strengthen and activate the practice of hygiene, implement measures to prevent the outbreak of disease, be ready to suppress the outbreak of malaria, and build up primary public health services to ensure good health for our people.

8. We must improve and further strengthen the popular democratic dictatorial system. First of all, we must start [word indistinct] and study so as to lay the foundation



for the improvement and renovation of the party organizations and administrative bodies and upgrade the quality of mass organizations from the grass-roots level upward.

9. We must organize study courses and seminars to maintain political consciousness and the line of thinking within the party and among the entire masses so as to enhance the spirit of patriotism that must be linked with the spirit of internationalism, clearly distinguish between friends and enemies, have confidence in the party and government, and enthusiastically carry on the tasks of national defense and construction.

10. We must execute the undertakings in connection with relations with foreign countries in accordance with the party and state lines and policies, expand friendly relations and cooperation with our sister capitals, capitals of fraternal socialist countries, and friends in the world. In connection with the Kingdom of Thailand, our close neighbor, we firmly adhere to the implementation of the joint communiques signed between the governments of the two countries in the past.

Dear fraternal residents of Vientiane Capital, in order to successfully carry out the aforesaid undertakings, I, on behalf of the Administrative Committee of Vientiane Municipality, call on you to jointly take the following actions:

1. We must be united as one soul and rally around the party and government to enthusiastically carry out the tasks of national defense and construction, and resolutely maintain tranquility and security to absolutely prevent a state of unrest.

2. Everyone is requested to be sincere in carrying out his duties and earning his living and to be faithful in fulfilling his obligations of financial contribution to the construction and renovation of Vientiane Capital so that it will prosper.

3. Everyone is requested to be diligent, practice thrift, preserve our fine national customs, traditions, and culture and refrain from practicing decadent cultures.

4. Cadres and state employees must change their methods of work. They must turn to the grass roots, mingle with the masses, and build strong grass roots.

5. Since 1990 is the last year of the implementation of the second state 5-year plan and the year in which we will celebrate four great historical events, everyone is requested to make joint efforts to score achievements and honorably fulfill his duties so that we will be able to joyously celebrate our victories in 1990.

Finally, I would like to wish beloved Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, other party and state leaders, domestic and foreign guests, and fraternal residents of Vientiane Capital good health.

Long live the spirit of the 2 December national day!  
Long Live the LPDR!

Long Live the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the organizer and leader of all victories of the Lao Revolution!  
Let us totally switch all spheres of work to the new mechanism!

Thank you. [applause]

### Resistance Claims Control of Northern Areas

BK0412011589 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
4 Dec 89 p 4

[Text] A Laotian resistance group claimed yesterday that, with the support of the Laotian people inside and outside the country, it now controls many villages and remote areas in northern Laos.

Secretary General of the so-called United Lao National Liberation Front [ULNLF], Dr Vang Sheu, said the front's United Lao National Liberation Army, established in June 1981, had scored many successes "against the Vietnamese-backed Kaysone Phomvihane Government".

The rebel force had also received many defectors from Lao government forces, said Dr Vang Sheu.

"Our aim is to rid the country of Vietnamese and communist influence," he said.

The group will make a formal announcement this week about its activities in a "liberated" zone, he said.

Dr Vang Sheu, who lives in France, said the group is well-organized and enjoys the support of people inside and outside Laos, including refugees who have been resettled in developed countries.

ULNLF leaders include Gen Vang Pao, former commander of the CIA-backed Hmong army, who lives in the United States, but is reported to have made frequent visits to Laos, and Gen Thonglit Chokbengboun, former commander of the Vientiane-based 5th Military Region.

Other leaders include former Lao Cabinet member Tiao Pha-gna [royal title] Louang Outhong Souvannavong and Lt-Gen Cheu Pao Moua.

Dr Vang Sheu claimed many of the leaders had commanded rebel operations in Laos and the group has about 10,000 armed men plus "thousands of others" who are trained but still unarmed.

The claims could not be independently verified.

Thai intelligence sources said there are several small Lao resistance groups operating in Laos, but they have made little progress because of rifts among themselves.

Bangkok-based Indochina watchers believe that while the resistance faces an uphill struggle against the communist government, the ULNLF, known in the Lao language as Neo Hom Potpoi Sat Lao, is one of the more active resistance groups in Laos.

Apart from Laotians, several former American soldiers who used to work in Laos during the Indochina war are understood to privately support the ULNLF.

## Philippines

### De Villa Claims Rebels Numbered 600 to 800

HK0112105189 *Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan*  
in Tagalog 1035 GMT 1 Dec 89

[Recorded interview with Armed Forces of the Philippines chief of staff General Renato de Villa at Camp Aguinaldo—slantlines denote passage in English—monitored in progress]

[Text] [De Villa] .../we do not know. We are estimating only about 600 to 800, partly from the Marines. Partly from the Scout Rangers, partly, ah, trickles from various sources or units. But there is no unit higher than a company that has defected./

[Reporter] What about the leaders? Like Gringo, a certain Medina and Zumel - is it true that they are behind it?

[De Villa] We are not sure but it appears that Zumel's men are involved in this fighting because we have not arrested them.

[Reporter] Are there many armed forces people who took part?

[De Villa] Admiral Kalahati took part but he fled and left his men. That bastard.

[Reporter] Aside from Kalahati, who are the other generals who took part?

[De Villa] /It is now just a matter of cleaning up./ [passage indistinct] /The two battalions that they brought in from Bataan returned already and did not engage...[changes thought] they aborted their mission./

[Reporter] How many forces are coming in?

[De Villa] Roughly 800. They are going to Sangley.

[Reporter] What about talk that they have taken Basa Air Base?

[De Villa] That is nonsense. I have spoken with General Armando Garcia /and he pledged that he will never turn his back on me./ Whatever happens.

[Reporter] So what are the camps taken back by the government?

[De Villa] Only Logcom [logistic command] and Sangley. We should have finished all this but for nightfall. It is a bit difficult to coordinate at night.

### 21 Confirmed Killed, 30 Wounded in Coup Attempt

HK0112212189 *Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan*  
in Tagalog 2014 GMT 1 Dec 89

[Roundup report by anchorpersons Roger Lagasca and Connie Mendoza]

[Text] [Lagasca] Twenty-one persons were confirmed killed while no less than 30 others were wounded in this latest attempt to overthrow the government by rebel soldiers believed to be led by former Colonel Gregorio Honasan and another general close to the past regime. However, the end seems close at hand as the government appears headed for a full victory this morning when rebel soldiers deserted by their leaders are expected to surrender.

The first surrender came from General Maligalig and Colonel Kalahati shortly before dusk yesterday and was followed by the collapse of part of the rebel forces.

A significant event which took place yesterday was a cabinet meeting where Justice Secretary Sedfrey Ordenez recommended to President Aquino the declaration of a state of war in the Philippines. In so doing, the country could then seek assistance from its allies to help crush the rebel forces who mounted the coup attempt. The president then approved a request by Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos and Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Renato de Villa to seek U.S. assistance. U.S. President George Bush, through Ambassador Nicholas Platt, gave the go-ahead signal for U.S. Air Force planes to help provide air cover for government troops fighting rebel forces who had access to Tora-Tora planes. Earlier, rebel troops used Tora-Tora planes to strafe Malacanang, and PTV [People's Television] 4 complex which also houses Radyo ng Bayan, as well as attack Camp Aguinaldo and Camp Crame.

Five F-4 jetfighters of the Armed Forces of the Philippines were seen flying over Metro Manila in order to protect government ground forces.

Fighting broke out around the PTV-4 complex, specifically along Bohol Avenue, Quezon Avenue, Edsa [Epifanio de los Santos Avenue], Panay Avenue, Mother Ignacia Avenue up to the area near the Camelot Hotel.

Meanwhile, the participation of the U.S. Air Force is believed to have helped undercut the morale of the rebel forces. In the afternoon, five transport helicopters carrying U.S. Marines landed in the U.S. Embassy in Manila while a ship loaded with U.S. Marines landed near the embassy. According to U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Platt, the marines were deployed in the embassy to provide protection for U.S. citizens in the country.

[Mendoza] You know, this is not foreign intervention. The U.S. soldiers were sent to protect U.S. offices.

[Lagasca] Aside from protection of U.S. offices, President George Bush, in a message read by Ambassador Nicholas Platt, asserted that it was the responsibility of

the United States to continue support and help safeguard democracy in this country. Secondly, it is also a U.S. Government responsibility to provide protection to the thousands of Americans in the Philippines.

[Mendoza] You know, we have been stressing since yesterday that there is no foreign intervention here. It is simply a declaration of support from different countries. The United States was not the only one. Others who have voiced support were Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada, Prime Minister Hawke of Australia, the Japanese Government, Singapore's Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, and other neighboring countries in Asia.

To round it up, 21 persons have been confirmed dead and 30 others wounded, including bystanders, Philippine Marines, and media people who were doing their job.

As early as 1900 last night, an encounter took place at Magallanes Bridge. A group of rebel soldiers left Villamor Air Base and have now reached Ortigas Avenue. Meanwhile, those who occupied the Channel 4 compound have left and gone to Timog Avenue right behind the compound. The rebel soldiers left Channel 4 compound last night [1 December] and are now meeting at Edsa corner Ortigas Avenue. These soldiers have been deserted by their leaders.

A statement by General Ramon Montano as read by Colonel Cris Maralit called on the rebel soldiers to surrender and put up a white flag.

[Lagasca] I would like to add that in spite of the report by Congressman Mike Romero that all was calm in Negros Oriental, some 30 rebel soldiers attempted to set out to Manila from Bacolod City in order to join the rebels in Manila. However, when no airplane was available, they returned to their camps.

However, generally speaking, the soldiers in Central Luzon remained loyal to their duty, the flag and the constitution and awaited orders from the leadership of the Armed Forces of the Philippines and from the commander-in-chief President Aquino.

#### **Senator Maceda on Coup Aftermath, Honasan**

*HK0112231189 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company  
DZRH in Tagalog 2230 GMT 1 Dec 89*

[Telephone interview with Senator Ernesto Maceda by anchorman Rey Langit—live; slantlines denote passages in English]

[Text] [Langit] Senator, how is the monitoring by your group progressing?

[Maceda] First of all, President Aquino and General de Villa were right in saying that the government has won and that the other side can no longer counterattack. However, there are some places which have not been recovered; even Gen de Villa and Gen Biazon admitted this. Yesterday, our government was correct in taking a

firm stance, and everyone supported President Aquino. She should be congratulated for deciding to stand her ground in Malacanang.

[Langit] Senator, I suppose you heard our special coverage about Secretary Ramos and Gen de Villa's recommendation for President Aquino to seek U.S. assistance. What is your reaction to this?

[Maceda] /As a matter of military fact, I think some newspapers are correct/ in saying that that was the turning point. /As far as the repercussions of that is concerned,/ we will talk about them later. /However, I think there must be a delicate period of trying to convince and or trying to negotiate with the leaders of this group that are in the different rebel camps, quote unquote. I think the purpose of the main direction is to reduce the loss of lives, to reduce any further firing or shooting that they still cannot rule out unless this matter is delicately handled from now on./

[Langit] Senator, are you in constant contact with the Senate leadership?

[Maceda] Yesterday we set up our secretariat in the office of Senator Salonga after we met at Valle Verde. I heard this morning that we had been surrounded by the rebels there; we knew nothing about it. /And I am in constant touch with members of my staff who are in the field./

The most worrisome matter to me is the unresolved problem at Fort Bonifacio. Gen Biazon admitted that the group confronting government forces there is also Scout Rangers.

[Langit] /Speaking of the Armed Forces of the Philippines and speaking of the defense,/ you have a big role in your capacity as legislator and senator, as chairman of the Senate committee on defense. At this point, do you have any comments?

[Maceda] I have been thinking about it and reading reports. /You know, I came out with a report after investigating the 28 August coup and at that point in time/, admittedly there were 1,236 who took part officially. /While the numbers are not yet clear,/ the number involved in this one might be larger. /And definitely the leadership and planning here seem to be better./ And while the name of Gringo is always mentioned, /he is not the top leader of this particular rebellion. As a matter of fact, the MANILA CHRONICLE has now speculated that six generals are involved and they are talking about generals in the active service. I am wondering whether if retired generals were involved, or if just-retired ranks were also involved./ But as I said, /we are still in the process of mopping up. Negotiations will probably come in./ We will discuss the question of why this took place and who was involved later.

[Langit] In past interviews with officials, they always say that Gringo no longer has any clout. Have you made any such statements and what are your views on this?



[Maceda] Well, Gringo is a symbolic or minor player. What is bad about this incident is: Why is it that instead of being discouraged by the 28 August coup where many people suffered, there are still many who took part in the present coup. As we saw yesterday, even Commodore Kalahati and two or three other Air Force officers are involved. The question now is: How come there are units of Marines and Rangers as well as Air Force involved? It is not just a single branch of service but several branches of service that are involved or represented. There was also a report yesterday that some PC [Philippine Constabulary] headed by a PC officer in Sorsogon were on their way to Manila to support the rebels. /openly, Governor Aguinaldo from Cagayan made his stand./

[Langit] Senator, I am sorry but we have to end the interview here and shift to our mobile unit.

### **Loyalist Troops Retake Government TV Station**

OW0112234189 Tokyo KYODO in English 2300 GMT 1 Dec 89

[Text] Manila, Dec. 2 KYODO—Troops loyal to President Corazon Aquino have taken back the government-owned television station seized by mutinous soldiers early Friday, a military official announced.

Rebel troops also began withdrawing from the Villamor Air Base after their leader escaped with other mutinous officers, said Brig. Gen. Rodolfo Biazon, the regional defense chief of Manila.

Defense and military officials said the most serious among six attempts to topple the nearly four-year old Aquino government had failed and the takeover bid would be completely quelled on Saturday.

Earlier, the Philippine Government asked for air support from the United States for ground troops loyal to Mrs. Aquino who were under fire from rebel-held aircraft. A rebel spokesman denounced the foreign aid as "an act of aggression."

"The U.S. Government should not allow itself to be involved in a purely internal affair," a statement attributed to a rebel spokesman read over the private radio station DZXL said.

Five American F-4 jets circled the metropolis at the height of the coup attempt, the first time that U.S. forces were directly involved in defending the Aquino government from its enemies.

The move came on the eve of negotiations on the future of six U.S. military installations in the Philippines, including two of the biggest American bases overseas. The lease on the bases expires in 1991, and negotiators from both sides are to meet in mid-December to discuss the fate of the installations.

Government officials gave no casualty figures but hospital authorities said at least 16 people had died and

more than 50 others were wounded since the mutiny was launched shortly after midnight Thursday. The dead included six soldiers.

De Villa said 368 mutineers surrendered, including 30 officers, when loyalist troops stormed the rebel-held logistics command inside the armed forces headquarters. But he added that five officers, including command chief Commodore Domingo Calajate, eluded arrest.

Channel 9 television said Aquino followers staged a noise barrage late Friday to express support for the president, as fighting in the streets settled to a temporary lull.

### **Jets Said To Hit 'Friendly Troops' By Mistake**

HK0212002189

[Editorial Report] Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog at 2355 GMT on 1 December 1989 carries live coverage of the situation along Epifanio de los Santos Avenue in Manila. A correspondent reports from Camp Aguinaldo that "a Sikorsky helicopter which took off earlier has landed again."

Meanwhile, another correspondent reports that "it is now calm along the stretch before Camp Aguinaldo and Camp Crame."

At 0000 GMT on 2 December, correspondent Rey Requiros reports that "Southern Luzon Command [Solcom] troops belonging to government forces were hit by strafing of jetfighters at Libis." A Solcom colonel then appeals for a fire truck to put out the fire on a Solcom truck. The correspondent adds that the colonel earlier "voiced his resentment, claiming that they are friendly troops and should not have been attacked."

Requiros further states that the Solcom troops have just arrived with heavy firearms and were mistaken for enemy forces because rebel forces were found in the area near them earlier.

### **Ramos Speaks on Strafing of Friendly Troops**

HK0212011789 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0020 GMT 2 Dec 89

[Interview with Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos by anchormen Louie Beltran and Rey Langit from Camp Aguinaldo—live; slantlines denote passages in English]

[Excerpt] [Ramos] About our civilian function and our action here as civilians, we came here immediately to General de Villa /to provide the links between the president and other members of the Cabinet and the legislature with the military. There is one thing I should emphasize./ Last night, /we established contacts with the rebel groups already, both the main group coming from Villamor after they withdrew and the group which/ came from Channel 4 from north of Camp Aguinaldo.

/But the important thing was to avoid any further loss of civilian lives and damage to civilian properties. And so, we had to divert the rebels to a more open ground where

we could engage them in the morning./ You know, if fighting had taken place at night, wherever the encounter might be, /the biggest losers are the civilian population because this could have resulted in house-to-house fighting. And I hope this can be explained to the civilian population because now they are in a more open area/ near Libis. Well, it is too bad for those in that vicinity but /if fighting had occurred at night along Edsa [Epifanio de los Santos Avenue]/, I do not think we could have been able to resolve this problem /because then the enemy soldiers and the enemy armor would be engaged in street to street fighting for a long time./ So, Louie, if it is possible, please explain this to the listening audience through your station. Thank you, Louie.

[Beltran] Yes, Mr Ramos, that was a good explanation. /I am sure the audience is listening. The only problem is that in the last strafing, government supporters from the Southern Luzon Command were hit and they are now seeking assistance. The military tactics, I am sure the military can understand. But right now, the rebels are holding up in thickly-populated areas. By the way, most of the plush subdivisions have closed their gates and have been evacuated. But the Libis area is middle class and mostly squatters. I just think the military should know this./

[Ramos] Thank you, Louie. We have a unit helping there, the 51st Engineering Brigade under Colonel Paul Galvez, who is in touch with us. /And to his request for assistance to the civilian population, we are responding to those requests./

/Now in regards to the friendly troops who were hit, well, we would try to minimize injuries to the civilians even at the expense of losing some of our own because that would be a greater loss if more civilians were hit. And we are aware that some of the stray bullets are falling into the squatter areas there. So, if you can let us know specifically where these areas are and we can get the assistance from the Armed Forces of the Philippines medical center as well as Red Cross and other organized civilian assistance groups to help./ [passage omitted]

**Honasan on Aquino 'Betrayals,' Warns U.S. Envoy**  
*HK0212033389 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE*  
*in English 2 Dec 89 pp 1, 8*

[Text] Cory betrayed the country, dismissed Lt. Col. Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan said, to justify the coup attempt launched yesterday by military forces supporting him.

In a statement made to the GLOBE through an aide, an Army lieutenant colonel based in Fort Bonifacio, Honasan claimed that the national interest is not President Aquino's interest.

He claimed that Mrs Aquino had connived with communist insurgents and Moro separatist rebels, and her relatives in government in betraying the interests of the Filipino people.

In another statement to the GLOBE, Honasan's group, calling itself the Soldiers of the Filipino People [SFP], said it had appointed Brig. Gen. Marcelo Blando as Philippine Army commander, Cmdr. Domingo Kalajate as Philippine Navy Flag officer-in-charge, Brig. Gen. Jose Commendador as Philippine Air Force commander and Brig. Gen. Edgardo Abenina as PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] chief.

The SEP said: "We are now fighting fragments of the Yellow Army and mopping operations are now being conducted. All major camps are now under the control of the SFP. Visayas and practically the whole of Mindanao have already been liberated from the Ramos-Aquino-De Villa clique. Regional centers and airports have likewise been secured."

The SFP also reiterated their pledge of loyalty to the Filipino people and said that the Filipino "Can take no more (from the Aquino government)."

Honasan listed the incidents/issues which he claimed pointed to the betrayal of the nation by what he called the "Kutsabahang [Clique] Cory-Peping-Butz-Guiao-CPP-NPA-NDF-MNLF." (Peping refers to Rep. Jose Cojuangco Jr., President Aquino's brother; Butz is Sen. Agapito Aquino, the President's brother-in-law; Guiao is Pampanga Governor Bren known as a staunch Aquino supporter. The CPP is the Communist Party of the Philippines, the NPA, its military arm, the New People's Army, NDF, the National Democratic Front, the umbrella organization of communist organizations, and the MNLF, the secessionist Moro National Liberation Front)

The alleged betrayals are:

- The release of CPP chairman Jose Ma. Sison and other communist leaders as soon as Mrs. Aquino assumed power in 1986.
- The alleged negotiations between Congressman Cojuangco with three CPP leaders before the 1987 congressional elections.
- The forging of a cease-fire agreement between the government and the NDF, which led to the strengthening of forces of the communist rebels.
- The strengthening of the MNLF forces, enabling them to gain the upper hand in the war in Mindanao.
- The release of captured communist leader Romulo Kintanar and his wife.
- The entry into the country of thousands of weapons, many of which have found their way to the NPA and the Bangsa Moro [Moro Homeland] Army.
- The government's going along with the timetable set by the communist rebels for launching the nationwide strike (referring to the timing of increases in the prices of oil products, power rates and transportation fares, the insufficient water supply, proliferation of prohibited drugs, uncollected garbage and lawlessness).

Honasan urges his followers to "know and discuss the issues among yourselves, organize, consolidate, plan and coordinate actions and move."

Honasan was accused by officials yesterday of being the leader of the latest coup attempt against President Aquino, more than two years after he nearly toppled her and three years after he helped to put her in power.

The government claimed Honasan, 40, who led the August, 1987 aborted coup that left 53 dead and more than 300 wounded, was also the leader of yesterday's operation, the sixth attempt against Mrs Aquino since she came to power in 1986.

Honasan, who was captured after the 1987 coup attempt was put down but later escaped from his prison ship cell, had made several threats to seize power in interviews with selected journalists in several of his hiding places.

Military officials, however, dismissed his threats, saying he could no longer mount a successful coup against Mrs Aquino, who was installed to power after a February, 1986 military mutiny that toppled the late ruler Ferdinand Marcos.

But Honasan, who issued his latest threat last month appeared to be making serious headway yesterday.

In a third statement, the Soldiers of the Filipino People lashed out at U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Platt for his alleged "act of aggression against sovereign Filipino people."

The SFP said that Platt's statement pledging, in the name of the U.S. Government, his continued support to the Aquino administration, is an act designed to deny the Filipino people their right to self-determination. The U.S. Government should not allow itself to be involved in purely internal affairs of the Philippines.

"The SFP will hold U.S. Ambassador Platt personally liable for authorizing the use of American equipment to intimidate our troops," the statement issued at 5:15 p.m. yesterday [0915 GMT 1 Dec] said.

"The newly established government (referring to their "provisional revolutionary government) intends to pursue continued friendly relations with the U.S. Government, but the Filipino people will never be held hostage by the display of American might, the statement said.

The statement also demanded an investigation or denial of the reported stand of the U.S. as articulated by Platt.

### Ministry Identifies 6 Generals as Coup Plotters

HK0212031589 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 2 Dec 89 pp 1, 6

[By staff member Manny Mogato and correspondent Noli Cabantug]

[Text] The Ministry yesterday identified six senior officers and other ranking soldiers suspected to have helped plan the coup attempt or joined under pressure from rebel forces.

They were Brig. Gen. Tereso Isleta, commander of the 15th Strike Wing and Brig. Gen. Jose Comendador, commander of the Second Air Division based at Mactan Air Base in Cebu, both of the Air Force; Commodores Rosendo Fernandez and Plaridel Garcia, both assigned at Sangley Naval Station; and Commodore Domingo Calajati of the Logistics Command in Camp Aguinaldo.

Brig. Gen. Eduardo Cabanlig, Marine commandant, was also among the suspected plotters.

Other reports named former Cebu military commander Brig. Gen. Edgardo Abenina as among the plotters. Abenina was stripped of his rank and charged with rebellion after the August 28, 1987 coup attempt.

As of late last night, the military has not captured any of the suspects.

De Villa singled out Calajati and Comendador, both active officers, as among those who broke away from the chain of command.

He also said former Air Force Brig. Gen. Jose Maria Zumel, a Marcos loyalist, was among the leaders of the coup attempt.

Suspicion that the senior officers defected were bolstered because they offered no resistance when rebel soldiers attacked their posts.

At least 40 other soldiers led by a certain Col. Maligalig also gave up to troops led by Brig. Gen. Rodolfo Biazon.

Comendador was reported last night to have sent a planeload of soldiers from Cebu to Manila to reinforce rebel forces.

Both Comendador and Isleta were among the newly-promoted generals whose confirmation have been bypassed by the Commission on Appointments.

### Ramos Interviewed on Current Situation 2 Dec

HK0212060389 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0400 GMT 2 Dec 89

[Telephone interview with Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos—passages within slantlines in English—live]

[Excerpt] [Reporter] Mr Secretary, what are the latest developments?

[Ramos] /The major service commanders of the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines]—General de Leon, Air Force, General Montano, PC [Philippine Constabulary], General Cacanando, Philippine Army, and Captain Cunanan, Navy—are all in touch with us. They are in touch with the president through General de Villa and they are reestablishing and facilitating control over their units that were controlled by the rebel forces. The president likewise is in regular contact with us through communications./



Now, there was an announcement, the rebel headquarters, that they have appointed General Commendador as commanding general of the Philippine Air Force, General Blanco as commanding general of the Philippine Army, Commodore Manahan as flag officer in command of the Philippine Navy. /I would like to inform that this is too preposterous of these people./ For instance, Commendador is commander of the 2d Air Division based at Mactan. That is a bit far from the scene of action. And he has no [words indistinct] as he only handles transportation. But when it came to transporting men, he could not find pilots who would fly, he could only get two transport aircraft because the pilots would not go with him.

[Reporter] Sir, what is the latest information you have on Mactan?

[Ramos] The source for fuel in Mactan has been cut off so /that they cannot harm the civilian population nor undertake offensive action./ Those who kept them more or less neutralized are units of PC Recom [regional command] 7 under General Raul Imperial and units of the Visayan Command under Brigadier General Rene Palma. General Rene Palma is the overall commander of the Visayas Command.

Back to Commendador, he has two very old transport aircraft without any pilots. Hence, they cannot take off. That is what they claimed as the air force commander of the rebels. Now about Blando. They claimed that he has one battalion. Blando himself is isolated from his troops because he is unsure of their loyalty. He is the commanding general of the 2d Infantry Division based in Fort Magsaysay, /but we are still trying to verify this report because I think they are trying to involve General Blando who is in the past, who has performed very well for the government. He used to be the commanding general of the First Scouts Rangers Regiment. But we are still verifying this report/ even though we are doubtful of the report. [passage indistinct]

/At the moment, there is no more hope for the rebels who are trying to defeat the Armed Forces and therefore take over the government./ [passage omitted]

### **Aquino Delivers Speech on Coup Attempt**

*HK0212051389 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0420 GMT 2 Dec 89*

[Statement by President Corazon C. Aquino at Malacanang; broadcast in progress; Aquino speaks in English, slantlines denote passage in Tagalog—live]

[Text] ...Brigadier General Guillermo Flores, commanding general [transmission interrupted] Brigadier General Loven Abadia, commanding general, 205th Helicopter Wing; Colonel Eduardo Batenga, commanding officer, 701st Infantry Brigade; Colonel Manuel Mariano, acting commanding officer, Logistics Command; Colonel Clemente Mariano, commander

203d Infantry Brigade; Brigadier General Pedro Juachon, commanding general, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Training Command; Brigadier General Alex Aguirre, commanding general Capcom [Capital Regional Command]; Brigadier General Cesar Nazareno, regional commander of Recom [regional command] 3; Brigadier General Galileo Kintanar, chief intelligence services, AFP; Major General Manuel Cacanando, Philippine Army; Brigadier General Oscar Florendo, commanding general CRS [Civil Relations Service]; Rear Admiral Carlito Cunanan, flag officer, Philippine Navy; Rear Admiral Emerson Tangan, vice chief of staff, AFP; Lieutenant Colonel Necitas Katigbak, provincial commander, Cavite.

We commend as well the gallant officers and men of the Integrated National Police and also our local officials.

I express the esteem of the republic for Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos and Chief of Staff General Renato de Villa for their exemplary leadership in the hour of our country's greatest perils.

But the highest commendation goes to our soldiers who held their grounds, and even as I speak, have now gone into the attack to complete the defeat of the enemy.

This national tragedy must not and will not be repeated. We shall hunt down and bring to justice the treacherous cowards who launched this attack. A partial list identifies them as:

Commodore Domingo Calajati, Philippine Navy  
Lieutenant Jose Commendador, Philippine Air Force  
Colonel Alexander Noble, Philippine Army  
Captain Roseso Maligalig, Philippine Navy  
Lieutenant Colonel Romelino Gojo, Philippine Navy  
Marines  
Major Abraham Purugalan, Philippine Army  
Lieutenant Colonel Diosdado Sabado, Philippine Army  
General Edgardo Abenina, PC  
Captain Danilo Pizaro, Philippine Navy  
Captain Ferlin Cunzon, Philippine Navy  
Cashiered Captain Felix Turingan, Philippine Navy  
Lieutenant Colonel Reynaldo Ochosa, Philippine Army  
General Cacanando reports the following rebel officers have surrendered: Colonel Luisito Sanchez, Philippine Army; and Lt Col Rafael Galvez, Philippine Army First Scout Ranger Regiment. Lt Col Franklin Brawner, Philippine Army, has also surrendered.

We shall also seek out those who have given aid and comfort to these traitors, for they themselves are traitors to the republic and the Constitution. I speak of leaders of the opposition and other civilians who have collaborated with the rebel officers and encouraged, financed, and in any other manner given aid and comfort to the enemy. To this end, I shall exercise all the powers, prerogatives, and influence of the presidency to the fullest extent. The Constitution shall not be perverted to shield those who seek to destroy it.

I can accept any threats to my life, including the most serious ones yesterday, but I cannot tolerate these unrelenting and brutal attempts to destroy our country. This event proves that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance and its triumph is the last sacrifice of the brave.

This is a day for congratulations, indeed. But it is also a day of prayers for thanksgiving. We thank those who remembered us in their prayers, for I still believe that above the roar of gunfires, their prayers were heard.

/Thank you very much for all your prayers. May the Lord watch over us at all times. Thank you and good day./

#### **Mactan Rebel Group Said Reinforced by Army**

*HK0212062589 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company  
DZRH in Tagalog 0518 GMT 2 Dec 89*

[Text] In Cebu, we have received a report from Attorney Ed Montilla, our executive vice president and general manager, stating that some military authorities are just starting to create some problems. We have been informed that the group of Colonel Tiburcio Pusillero, close friend of Gringo Honasan; General Jose Comendador, a division chief of Mactan Air Base; and General Edgardo Abenina, who is supposed to be in detention because he is currently under trial by a military court, is now at Lapu Lapu, after leaving Mactan Air Base, and they are being reinforced by the Philippine Army from Butuan and Surigao.

Mactan Air Base is the homebase of the 228th Air Wing Squadron and of the 560th Air Lift Division. Two or three (R-5) fighter planes, two to three helicopters, and a C-130 transport plane are also based here.

Meanwhile, Mactan Air Base Commander Cesar Go and his deputy, Colonel Jose, are at the base and are doing nothing against the movements of Colonel Tiburcio Pusillero's group.

For the information of General and Secretary Fidel Ramos of the Department of National Defense, we would appreciate a confirmation of this report of movements in Mactan, which we received directly received from our executive vice president.

#### **Enrile Criticizes Aquino's Handling of Rebels**

*HK0212090089 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company  
in Tagalog 0804 GMT 2 Dec 89*

[Reporter Bong Aquino in Mobile Unit Number Two]

[Text] We are now at the Intercontinental Hotel in Makati, where earlier we attended a press conference given by the Nacionalista Party headed by Senators Enrile and Blas Ople, as well as Arturo Tolentino and many others unfamiliar to me.

I just want to repeat what Enrile said in his message to the people and to President Aquino herself. Enrile said the government should not shut the door on a dialogue with the leaders of the coup. He said the government should open its

door so as to prevent bloodshed. He criticized and condemned the ultimatum made by President Aquino in which she said: Surrender or die. And he also made fun of what the president said about having 4,000 troops, because if indeed she has that number of troops, then these attacks should not have lasted this long.

Senator Enrile added that both sides should talk to each other because the soldiers involved are professionals who know their own minds and are rational people. He says they only need to be convinced to surrender. If this is done, there can be a dialogue, and it does not mean they are to be forgiven. In saying that they should be addressed, he repeated that this is so that the bloodshed can be stopped. But the way the present administration is behaving, and what President Aquino is saying, indicates that President Aquino has no control over what is happening.

Along with that, Enrile also said that he wished what would happen would be like the Epifanio delos Santos Avenue revolution when bloodshed was avoided because of the continuing dialogue by the former regime with the soldiers. He advised our brother Filipinos who are out in the streets acting like spectators and who have no business being outside to stay home and remain calm. This is because the soldiers deployed in Camps Crame and Aguinaldo, in White Plains and other places like Makati are professionals who will not think twice before they start shooting. It's a matter of life and death.

Enrile reiterated that President Aquino should not shut the door on a dialogue with the leaders of this coup d'etat.

Then Senator Ople enunciated the position of the Nacionalista Party regarding the military bases, which was a topic in the press conference. He said the party's platform was to allow the bases to remain for 5-10 years, because we could not just let the bases go. However, because of the interference by the Americans in this present internal situation, he said he would urge the Nacionalista Party to change their platform and convince members to speed up demands for the removal of the bases. He said the Nacionalista Party sees the present coup d'etat as one more proof that government soldiers are not happy with the present administration.

#### **Vice President Relays Message From Hong Kong**

*HK0212090489 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company  
DZRH in Tagalog 0838 GMT 2 Dec 89*

[Vice President Salvador Laurel's message relayed by Spokesman Ike Gutierrez]

[Text] Our vice president has a statement now. He is in Hong Kong at present and cannot come in because the airport is still closed. But anyway, he has been keeping posted on the developments and here is his statement:

What we are witnessing now is a very painful spectacle of Filipinos fighting brother Filipinos, exacerbated by armed American intervention. A national leader who

seeks foreign intervention in order to remain in power becomes irreversibly beholden to that foreign power. It is also a desecration of the independent foreign policy mandated by the present Constitution. Leadership endures only if it is supported by the people. It will not endure if it is dependent on armed foreign support.

A true friend should not take sides in internal disputes, especially when the contending forces are both friendly. A friend's efforts, if any, must be limited to helping them settle their differences.

While I remain deeply committed to the democratic and constitutional process, we must never forget that true democracy means respecting the fighting faith of contending groups. It is not for a foreign power to decide who is right or wrong. The Filipino people and they alone will decide.

#### **Honasan Wants Reformist Rule; Calls U.S. Enemy**

*HK0212100089 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog  
0920 GMT 2 Dec 89*

[Text] Gregorio Honasan reportedly organized and led the coup launched by rebel soldiers. In a statement forwarded to foreign wire services, Honasan said that the rebels are prepared to create a nationalist reformist government after the overthrow of the Aquino administration. Honasan did not say who will head this government.

The Reform the Armed Forces Movement is claiming it won its battle against the government.

Honasan called the United States Government an enemy and called for the public's support for the country's struggle for the creation of a genuine Philippine government.

Meanwhile, we have received a statement from dismissed Brigadier General Jose Zumel calling for the resignation of President Aquino. According to Zumel, Aquino was propelled to power through a coup and not by People's Power.

Honasan and Zumel are reportedly within the vicinity of Metro Manila but have not been located by government forces yet.

#### **Rebels Give Message, Conditions for Surrender**

*HK0212101889 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company  
DZRH in Tagalog 0950 GMT 2 December 89*

[Statement from the Reform the Armed Forces Movement sent through a messenger to reporter Louie Beltran and read by reporter Jennifer Postigo of DZRH, Mobile Unit 18—in English, date not given]

[Text] Our objective is to force Cory Aquino, her Cabinet, and members of Congress to resign their positions and to change the form of government to one that can cope with the nation's problem and social inequity.

We are willing to give up our lives for such a cause. How to attain this objective, we will fight to the end to attain

this primary objective, but we are willing to surrender unconditionally and prevent any further bloodshed provided that the following conditions are met:

No 1: That Cory Aquino, together with her Cabinet members, the vice president, the senate president, and the speaker of the house will resign from their respective positions and turnover the care of government to the chief justice of the Supreme Court as mandated by the present constitution.

No 2: That a referendum will be conducted within the next 3 months to determine from the Filipino people whether or not they would want to continue with the present type of government or change to a semi-parliamentary form of government.

No 3: That a general election will be conducted within the next 6 months after the referendum to implement the mandate of the Filipino people.

We may lose this particular battle again, but unless the people running our government are changed soon, our struggle for cause will never stop. These are the very people who are eroding the very core of the society we live in, and they should be changed.

Reform the Armed Forces Movement.

#### **Aquino Statement Broadcast to Cebu Residents**

*HK0212105489 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company  
DZRH in Tagalog 1040 GMT 2 Dec 89*

[Statement by President Corazon C. Aquino read by DZRH reporter Dick Sintiongco—in English]

[Text] I would like to assure our people in Cebu that our government is concerned about the situation there. I assure you that our government is in control of the situation and full victory is forthcoming.

Cashiered General Abenina, who has falsely proclaimed himself to be the new chief of the Philippine Constabulary, is, in fact, still under trial for involvement in a previous coup attempt.

Let me assure you that I have not forgotten the people of Cebu. I am, moreover, happy to receive the assurance of your local officials, led by Governor Lito Osmena and Mayor Tommy Osmena, that with your cooperation and support, which I would like you to extend to them, they can cope with any situation that may arise.

Signed, Corazon C. Aquino

#### **Cardinal Sin Urges Support for Government**

*HK0312003089 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company  
DZRH in Tagalog 2355 GMT 2 Dec 89*

[Statement by Jaime Cardinal Sin—recorded, in English]

[Text] Dear people of God:



Today, we open the season of advent, that special period in the life of the Church that prepares us for Christmas. This season is a special time to hope and to grow and thus be fair to the spirit of Christ. It is this same hope that I wish to proclaim to you today as we enter into the third day of our fight with the enemies of democracy. We will be victorious over this threat because the Lord will do the battle for us. We must all stay calm and never grow tired of praying for the return of peace to our country. Continue to give support to our soldiers who are valiantly fighting to protect our democracy. Ask the Lord to give them more courage and strength. Share with them some of your food. They will certainly appreciate this gesture of concern.

Let us rally behind our duly constituted government. We chose this government in February 1986. We reaffirmed that choice when we ratified our Constitution. We must renew again today our commitment for freedom. We must withdraw all support from all men of violence. Violence achieves nothing.

I issue another appeal to the soldiers who are fighting the government. Your crusade has resulted in the loss of so many innocent lives. I am pleading you to return to your senses and surrender. To surrender at this time is not a sign of cowardice. It is sign of patriotism and gallantry, a gesture of selflessness. Most of you had been misled. We are willing to receive you back. Come back to God. Come back to reason.

How can you celebrate Christmas with blood on your hands?

Let us work together again for peace. We can still do it together if you decide to change your hearts now. Peace to all. Peace to the soldiers. Peace to all mankind. Peace to this beloved nation. Amen.

God bless you.

#### **Solcom Chief Makes Appeal for End to Fighting**

HK0312005289

[Editorial Report] Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog at 0040 GMT on 3 December 1989 broadcasts a live telephone interview with Southern Luzon Command [Solcom] Commander General Alejandro Galido by DZRH anchorman Joe Taruc from Galido's Solcom headquarters in Lucena City.

In the interview, Galido issues an appeal "for all contending forces to stop fighting." He also "requests that U.S. aircraft stop flying over metro Manila." He adds that he "would like to go there to negotiate for peace," saying that he has two helicopters there and would like to go to Metro Manila "when all the guns have stopped firing at Camp Aguinaldo." He reiterates that he would like "to stop all this senseless killing and destruction of property."

Asked if he would be accompanied by Solcom troops, he replies that his other forces are already in metro Manila,

"specifically six battalions, and they became the first casualties when they were strafed by aircraft." He repeats his appeal to both sides "to settle this war going on according to the scriptures."

Galido says that he will "land with his two helicopters at Camp Aguinaldo once shooting stops and it is safe to land there." He adds that he was making his appeal through DZRH, "because I have lost contact with GHQ [General Headquarters]."

#### **Aquino Rejects Rebel Cease-Fire Proposal**

BK0312030789 Manila ABS-CBN 2 Television  
in English 0225 GMT 3 Dec 89 (tentative)

[Nationwide radio broadcast by Philippines President Corazon Aquino from Malacanang Palace—recorded; monitored in progress]

[Text] ...the savage attack on Camp Aguinaldo. They came with armor, artillery, and a desperate desire to punish the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] for its loyalty to the Constitution and the duly constituted government. The rebel savage attack was repulsed. We have had to wait until they break to bring our air power to bear on the rebel forces so as to avoid civilian casualties. That is the reason why fighting continues on the perimeter and in certain sections of the camp. But the side of battle turned almost immediately in favor of our loyal forces. In front of base one of Camp Aguinaldo, government forces have just captured two LVT's, or Landing Vehicle Tanks, mounted with 105-mm cannons. These were the strongest weapons in rebel hands. Of (Beluna), we took two V-150's with markings M-421 and M-401 which were abandoned.

We have captured Lieutenant Colonel Cesar de la Pena, commander of the rebel marine forces.

As you can see, we have complete control of the skies and are driving back the rebels on the ground. The mopping up of the rebel forces will take time and will be very difficult given the government's respect for civilian life. The rebels have taken to using civilians as shields. This is a tragic distortion of people power. In February 1986, those very civilians came out on their own free will to save the lives of these rebels in that very part of Edsa. Now the rebels are holding them at gunpoint to do the same. This is a new law for the rebels. It shows the fate they have installed for our people. It shows their total disregard for human life.

The government welfare agencies are already mobilized to take care of the wounded and move civilians out of the combat zone so that our forces will have a clear field of attack.

I appeal to our people to stay at home and also to be ready to shelter our fellow countrymen who are being evacuated by the government for the final push of our forces.

Yesterday, the chief justice of the Supreme Court firmly rejected the rebel offer that he serve as interim president. He called instead for unity and support of the Constitution and the government.

Last night, the rebels proposed a cease-fire. Our counter-attacking forces have conveyed my answer. I reject their proposal. I say they would live only to regret their evil acts and so they shall. There will be no cease-fire. What they started, I will end.

Our brave and loyal armed forces have displayed incredible courage against the enemy. We salute them. All our people thank them for their sacrifices. This is truly a day of honor for the Armed Forces of the Philippines and soon the day of final victory. God bless our people and God protect our soldiers.

### **Manglapus Rejects Accusation of Intervention**

*HK0312034089 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company  
DZRH in Tagalog 0315 GMT 3 Dec 89*

[Live report by Dick Sintiongco from Malacanang Palace]

[Text] A news conference was held by cabinet members here, and Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus rejected the accusation of foreign intervention in the events in the country.

Meanwhile, Senator Aquilino Pimentel criticized the Nacionalista Party for quickly condemning U.S. assistance in providing air support to the Philippine forces, while choosing not to denounce the violence sown by the rebel forces.

### **Government Has 'Complete Control' of Airspace**

*OW0312041689 Tokyo KYODO in English 0352 GMT  
3 Dec 89*

[Text] Manila, Dec. 3 KYODO—Philippine President Corazon Aquino rejected a rebel ceasefire offer Sunday, hours after government troops repulsed an attempt by mutinous soldiers to seize the main military garrison.

Heavy fighting also erupted in the capital's financial and business center as loyalist soldiers backed by jets and helicopter gunships launched a counterattack on rebel positions.

Scores of soldiers on both sides as well as civilian onlookers were killed and wounded in the fighting, the fiercest since the coup began shortly after Thursday midnight.

Aquino said in a televised address that the rebels suggested a ceasefire on Saturday night. "I reject their proposal... What they started I will end," she said.

"At 3:30 a.m., remnants of the rebel force launched a savage attack on Camp Aguinaldo. They came with armor, artillery, and a desperate desire to punish the AFP (Armed Forces of the Philippines) for its loyalty to

the Constitution and the duly constituted government," Aquino said in a televised address.

"The rebels' savage attack was repulsed," she added, explaining that government troops had to wait until daybreak before ordering air strikes to avoid civilian casualties.

Aquino reported that two rebel tanks armed with 105 mm howitzers were captured shortly after they crashed through the main gate of the Armed Forces headquarters in suburban Quezon. She said the commander of the rebel troops, estimated by the military at 150 men, was captured.

"As you can see, we have complete control of the skies and are driving back the rebels on the ground," Aquino said but admitted that, "the mopping up of the rebel forces will take time and will be very difficult."

Rebel troops which seized a major military air base, the Army headquarters, and the government television station at the start of the coup retreated to residential areas near Camp Aguinaldo and Fort Bonifacio. The mutineers began occupying sections of Makati, the country's financial and business center, Saturday afternoon and engaged government troops early Sunday.

### **General Updates Aguinaldo, Crame Situation**

*HK0312052889 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan  
in Tagalog 0430 GMT 3 Dec 89*

[Interview with General Oscar Florendo, commanding officer of the Civil Relations Service, by Raffy Molino at Camp Aguinaldo; slantlines denote passages in English—live]

[Text] [Molino] We have General Florendo with us and he will give us the official report on the general security situation around Camp Aguinaldo and Camp Crame.

[Florendo] For the information of the people, I will begin at 0120 this morning when the rebels began attacking Camp Aguinaldo with mortars and 105-mm howitzers mounted on vehicles. They stopped the attack at 0400 this morning. Then they launched a ground attack and tried to enter Camp Aguinaldo. /but our forces inside the camp resisted with vigor and determination such that they were unsuccessful in coming in./ They were not able to enter Gate 1. /Then they tried and attempted again to enter through another gate at Logcom [Logistics Command]./ But they were also unable to enter Logcom. Two of their armoured vehicles, one armoured personnel carrier and one v-150, were destroyed, burned and left at the gate.

We also have some incomplete reports because they were the ones attacking—more than 30 died on their side. On the side of the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines], four men were killed, two at the first attack on Gate 1 and two at the Logcom gate attack. Two men were also wounded when the rebels tried to enter the Logcom gate.

At daybreak, /the Armed Forces used Sikorski helicopters and the Philippine Air Force [PAF]—I emphasize this— PAF F-5 fighter aircraft to provide cover and support for attacking rebel units along White Plains and Boni Serrano, Katipunan Roads, and effectively neutralizing them. The rebel soldiers in these areas are on the run./

In addition, on the Makati scene, /when the rebel soldiers who vacated Fort Bonifacio... [changes thought] only 66 of the rebel soldiers occupying Fort Bonifacio surrendered, led by Colonel Luisito Sanchez of the Rangers Regiment. Those who did not surrender proceeded to engage in criminal and terroristic actions such as hostage taking, looting of grocery stores, car theft in Makati shopping centers, and also in first class subdivisions./ Meanwhile, /the Capcom [Capital Regional Command] is taking care of neutralizing these forces in Makati. Additional government forces from units north and south of Manila have reinforced our overall government forces and engaged in the coordinated counterattack today. Government forces are in control of the situation. Rebel forces who had been here earlier are decimated. We are pursuing the operation to a quick and successful conclusion. We feel that this is a victory of Philippine democracy and Filipino people won through combined efforts of national leadership under President Aquino, the concerned citizens and the Armed Forces of the Philippines./

That is the situation now. /Right now, it is a little bit quiet although we know there are still forces or pockets of resistance from some of the rebel forces. We will continue mopping up operations./

[Molino] General Florendo, what are the forces coming out of Camp Crame that are involved in the fighting near Camp Aguinaldo's Gate 4?

[Florendo] Maybe we should say they are not coming from Camp Crame but from Greenhills. They have some troops there, I think, which came from GMA 4...

[Molino] You mean PTV [People's Television] 4, our place.

[Florendo] Yes, GMA 4 [as heard]. And they hid there the other night, and they are the ones now engaged in battle with the Special Action Force [SAF] of the Philippines Constabulary [PC].

[Molino] What are the units inside Camp Crame?

[Florendo] Only PC troops.

[Molino] All loyal?

[Florendo] Oh, yes, yes.

[Molino] Now, a radio station reported that portions of the perimeter around Camp Aguinaldo are under rebel hands. Is this true?

[Florendo] Right now, I can say that this is no longer true because they have been attacked by Sikorski and F-5

jets. /As I said, they were effectively neutralized./ This morning, when they were attacking, /it may be concluded that they had physical control of the place. It does not mean that right now, they have control/ because they failed to enter Camp Aguinaldo.

[Molino] It appears that they are retreating to the south and they are now in Makati where they are looting commercial establishments here. The troops coming in to Metro Manila through the South Superhighway, like the Laguna PC command, are they friendly troops?

[Florendo] Starting from Villamor Air Base to the south, these are all friendly forces. /I cannot say the same thing for the stretch of Edsa [Epifanio de los Santos Avenue], starting from White Plains area to the Guadalupe bridge, because those from Fort Bonifacio went to Makati and /they also occupied some buildings along Edsa/. So they just shoot indiscriminately at the passersby.

[Molino] General, we hope to be able to interview you from time to time to get an update on the situation. Meanwhile, the president has said that there will be no negotiations or ceasefire. /When do you expect all these things to end, sir?/

[Florendo] We would like to end this today, /and that is why we have to use all our available resources and what is necessary to quell the enemies/ so that they cannot stand and make a counterattack. /And so we are taking advantage of the present condition, situation and the availability of our Sikorski and our planes to go after them./

[Molino] Thank you very much, General. That was General Florendo who is still at the command center of Camp Aguinaldo with the other officials.

### Ramos, De Villa Hold News Conference 3 Dec

BR0312111489 Manila ABS-CBN 2 Television  
in English 0710 GMT 3 Dec 89 (tentative)

[News conference by Philippine Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos and Chief of Staff Renato de Villa from Camp Aguinaldo—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Ramos] Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen of the MCM [Metropolitan Citizen's Military] Defense Command and all the units as well as Presidential Security Guard. [Words indistinct] we are happy to meet you on this press conference to make some very important announcements, not only for the Armed Forces of the Philippines, but also for the entire government under President Corazon Aquino and the entire Filipino people.

It is now 1400 hours of 3 December, 1989, Sunday. And with the report of the Chief of Staff received by me, made 30 minutes ago, we can declare that the attempted coup by rebel soldiers has been crushed. [applause] Still to be done are mopping-up operations by our military units under the direction of the (CGNCR) Defense Command and police patrol or law enforcement operations, particularly in the Makati area and some other



parts of Metro Manila by a composite task group consisting of mostly PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] and some military under the Brigadier General Alexander Aguirre, the CG [Commanding General] of Capcom [Capital Regional Command]. [passage omitted]

Of course, we also have to make an inventory of the losses incurred on our side. The Defense Department has requested that the Public Information Agency and the Office of the Press Secretary be the offices to receive and collate the list of reported damages from the civilian side. There is also the need for what we call rehabilitation and damage control. Rehabilitation in terms not only of physical factors, but especially in regard to the relationships between and among the civilian sector and the loyal military as well as between the civilian sector and other elements, taken the hostile strikes against them during this operation.

We shall commit our efforts and our goodwill to restoring the feelings of goodwill and friendship between the Armed Forces of the Philippines and those in the civilian side, who may have been victimized as a result of the military operations that had to be conducted in order to crush this attempted coup.

If the military utilized and applied the combat power available at its command, I would like to assure all of you that this was applied judiciously with just enough to subdue the hostile rebel force and to make sure that the civilian losses would be as minimal as possible.

It was imperative to finish this problem as soon as possible because prolonged operations, hesitation, or vacillation might have resulted in even greater damage and losses to the civilian population and to the credibility and stability of our government and our democracy.

I would like to assure all of you that throughout this whole exercise, the civilian leadership and the military side of government were working as a team—one group here in Camp Aguinaldo and the other group in Malacanang under our commander-in-chief, President Corazon Aquino. With us throughout at Camp Aguinaldo was Secretary Luis Santos of the Department of Local Government, providing advice and providing the channel for easy and expeditious coordination with the local government units within and just outside the operational areas—the mayors of Quezon City, Mayor (Simon), Mayor (Binay) of Makati, Mayor (Amolos) of Mandaluyong, Mayor (Renaldo) of Pasig, and Mayor Lopez of Manila, and his acting Mayor (Danny Lacuna) as well as the governor himself of Metro Manila, Governor (Beltran).

We therefore would like to assure you that the measures chosen to subdue the rebel force were, under the circumstances, considered to be the most effective means to reduce and eliminate the problem as soon as possible while recognizing the need to keep civilian losses and casualties as low as possible.

With this background, ladies and gentlemen, may I now request the chief of staff, General de Villa, to give his remarks and brief us on the military situation as of the moment. By the way, I would like to mention also that Mayor (Bunye) of (Munting Lupa) was with us all the way, in fact was one of the most important civilian operators during the crisis because he controlled the exits and entrances to (Munting Lupa) and therefore to Metro Manila from the [name indistinct] expressway in collaboration with military and police elements.

May I request Gen de Villa, please.

[De Villa] Thank you, sir. If you will recall this whole coup attempt started when we suddenly had a press conference some 4 nights ago when I informed the public that we had stopped the first efforts of this coup on 30 November with the (Pagaytay) incident and I announced that in accordance with the plans that we had captured, the coup would start on 1 December. Well, as you know, it happened and we had Metro Manila as the center of the coup attempt, we had Sangley as another important point, and Cebu as the third major affected area.

The people in Cebu involved the elements of the Air Force in Mactan, large elements of two companies of the Philippine Army that came from Aguilce Norte who moved by civilian boat to Mactan. The one in Legaspi happened exactly as it did in 1987—some soldiers went to the airport in the belief that they could be picked up to be able to join the coup in Manila. The one in Sangley was, as you know, a takeover of the 16th Flight Wing by combined elements of rebels, mostly belonging to the Navy, and for that reason they were able to get with the first wave in support in the form of one S-76 Sikorsky helicopter, and two T-28's [words indistinct] in Aguineldo, and Crame, and in Malacanang.

Until now, we employed the jet fighter aircraft of the 5th Fighter Wing based in (Bata) Air Base to help us take out the rebel aircraft, and so seven aircraft were destroyed on the ground in Sangley, but unfortunately the squadron commander of the F-5 fighter planes that helped us was killed in [passage indistinct] night of the 1st, and then last night—but last night was the severest of them all because in accordance with what we have discovered, is that [passage indistinct] the secretary has said nothing on operations because the rebels ran away after a whole night battle. Sunrise came up or when the sun came up, they went back to what seems to be their base of operations or strong point. In that area, at the corner of White Plains Avenue and (Patigulan) Road, the [word indistinct] around there where a Church is located. We are now in the process of mopping up and recovering whatever equipment had been left by them, such as one LVT and a truckload of ammunition somewhere in (Katukoran) Avenue.

In this operation, in order to defeat and in order to protect and defend the chief of the Armed Forces of the

Philippines, the Headquarters of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, we employed the equivalent of three brigades. [passage omitted]

[Words indistinct] our side last night, we suffered three dead and five wounded. In the process, we also either captured or effected the surrender of some 53 officers and 450 enlisted personnel on the rebel side as of this time. But there are more that will have to be reported by [words indistinct] of the Capcom.

#### **Further on De Villa Comments on Situation**

*HK0312081689 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 0730 GMT 3 Dec 89*

[Statement by Armed Forces Chief Major General Renato de Villa; broadcast in progress; place not given—live or recorded]

[Text] ...Capcom [capital region command] under General Aguirre has been tasked by the chief of Constabulary to clear initial pockets of resistance in the Makati area and surrounding area where some of the rangers, who escaped from Fort Bonifacio, holed themselves in.

A while back, it was reported to me that the elements of Capcom were in the process of clearing out the Manila Garden Hotel, where some rebels holed themselves up and were sniping downstairs.

We have recovered quite a number of equipment and almost all, I think, of the armoured vehicles that were taken by the rebels from the armed forces. We suspect, though, that there might be some, yet, which they have hidden somewhere and we still have to discover these.

In the process, we recovered also some 478 different pieces of weaponry and firearms, to include; howitzers, recoilless rifles, machineguns, and M-16, M-14 rifles.

This is the available data, as of today, but we will go on with the administrative process of collecting and collating all of the information from our operating units that were involved in this particular coup attempt or rebellion.

The Army headquarters, as you know, was temporarily out of commission, as General Blando and his staff were temporarily holed up and surrounded, but General Cacanando was able to escape and had posted himself in another part of Fort Bonifacio.

Yesterday afternoon, General Cacanando effected the complete takeover of Fort Bonifacio with the surrender of 66 rangers. And as of today, what we have remaining as a problem are personnel and some security guards from some concession in Agusan who are holed up, and these are all under the most ranking officer, Brigadier General Commendador of the Air Force.

I called up General Palma, the commander of the Vizayas command, and ordered him to clear the area, but it seems that many people in Cebu, both of the

public, private, and religious sector, are interested in having the matter settled without a fight.

We are expecting that the problem will be settled by tomorrow [4 December] in Cebu. I have talked with General Commendador and had told him what his offense is and what is best for the situation, and that is for them to lay down all their arms and just like what happened here, earlier today, surrender themselves to the government.

We expect a long process of consolidation, accounting, and clearing of all that has been used, lost, or recovered in this particular operation. And we will make the report as soon as we have completed them.

This is all that I can report to our people and to you, ladies and gentlemen of the media, as of this moment.

#### **Press Secretary on Suppression of Coup Attempt**

*HK0312103289 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0940 GMT 3 Dec 89*

[Report from Dick Sintiongco at Malacanang]

[Text] Press Secretary Adolfo Azcuna said that during the Cabinet meeting today the president got an update on the situation. The government gave assurances on the continuance of the delivery of services to the people during this crisis. Assurances of continued food supplies were also made, and the banking system is to be protected. The Cabinet also said steps would be taken to ensure that checks would not bounce in case Makati banks cannot open.

He said the president announced that there will be no classes on all levels tomorrow, but government offices will be open.

Azcuna added that Congress is going to resume sessions tomorrow. The Crisis Command Center was also firmed up, as well as a system of networking between the Cabinet and the military. The Social Welfare Department has been ordered to step up its efforts to help displaced persons. He said there are about 10,000 persons affected by the coup, according to the secretary of social welfare.

Regarding prices of commodities, Azcuna said there has been a reported rise in prices. This is because it was difficult to bring in produce from northern Luzon. But at noon today, Agriculture Secretary Dominguez announced that food supplies for the markets had arrived, so prices are expected to go down.

Azcuna said the Cabinet meeting was held before it learned that many of the rebels had surrendered late in the afternoon. He said it is possible that some rebel remnants can still cause trouble. Even though the coup has been crushed, he said vigilance must be maintained.

He said local businessmen have given the government expressions of support. The Philippine Chamber of

Commerce came out with an announcement of their solid support for President Aquino. As for foreign messages, these were mainly from heads of state and representatives of foreign governments. He admitted that the coup would have a negative effect on the economy, but said it could also generate a resurgence of efforts towards unity among the people to overcome the present setback.

As for word on Honasan, Azcuna said that his whereabouts are still to be determined and that he was spotted somewhere in Quezon City at noon.

Azcuna said he has not had requests from any foreign embassies to evacuate their personnel.

He repeated Secretary Ramos' declaration that "the coup has been crushed and the rebellion has been ended." He added that there may still be trouble and people still have to be careful."

### 'State of Seige' Declaration Rejected

*HK0312134089 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog  
1302 GMT 3 Dec 89*

[Live report by Gabby Salcedo from Malacanang Palace]

[Text] Press Secretary Adolf Azcuna announced that the government did not rule out the possibility of declaring a state of seige if the current situation deteriorates. He said that some government officials had suggested that a state of seige, even on a limited scale, be declared in order to put an end to the coup d'etat, but he added that the suggestion was rejected by President Corazon C. Aquino.

Speaking at a press briefing here after a cabinet meeting, Azcuna added that the president has received overwhelming support from the Philippine business community in the ongoing crisis, specifically from Ricardo Romulo, chairman of the Makati Business Club; Victor Lim, president of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Santiago Dumlao, president of the Financial Executives of the Philippines; Ramon del Rosario of the Management Association of the Philippines.

Secretary Azcuna also admitted that the coup will have an impact on the government's efforts to attract foreign investments into the country. However, he also expressed optimism that the national economy will continue to perform creditably despite the coup attempt, and that the government will manage to attract more foreign investments.

Meanwhile, the president has ordered the mobilization of all government food agencies in order to ensure the sufficient supply of rice and other staple food in Metropolitan Manila. The order was issued during a special cabinet meeting held here with the intention of preventing panic-buying by Manila residents.

Agriculture Secretary Carlos Dominguez reported that starting today, some 10,000 cavans [21,300 bushels] of rice will be made available in the markets of Metro Manila.

### Official Says Coup Not Supported Nationwide

*HK0312205489 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company  
DZRH in Tagalog 2002 GMT 3 Dec 89*

[Text] Press Secretary Adolf Azcuna affirmed that the coup d'etat was concentrated in Metro Manila and the rest of the country did not participate in the rebellion and will remain peaceful and orderly.

Azcuna's statement was seconded by Senator Aquilino Pimentel, who added that nothing untoward took place in Mindanao, notably in Region 10. He claimed that he had made contacts with the people of Mindanao and that based on the reports of Governor Vicente Hermano of Misamis Oriental and Mayor Pablo Magtahas of Cagayan de Oro, no soldiers joined the rebellion.

However, the senator said that the problems in Mindanao are the threats posed by the Mindanao Independence Movement, headed by former Assemblyman Reuben Canoy, and the groups alleged sympathies to the rebel cause.

Meanwhile, according to Metro Manila Governor Efren Cruz, the president received reports from Governor Roberto Pagdanganan, Pampanga Governor Bren Guiao and Tarlac Governor Mar Un-Ocampo who stressed that the situations in their respective provinces were orderly.

Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus asserted that foreign countries are not alarmed by the events in the Philippines and have no plans to evacuate their nationals.

In a related development, three civic organizations yesterday condemned the conspiracy of corrupt politicians and power-hungry military leaders to overthrow the current administration. The three organizations are: Joaquin Chino Roces Foundation, Coalition for Advancement of the People's Mandate, and the Alay sa Kapwa [Offer to One's Fellowmen] Foundation. They issued a declaration saying that the rebel soldiers do not deserve to head a new government, adding that they will only serve as puppets of corrupt politicians and military leaders.

### Manila Radio Round-up Report on 3 Dec Events

*HK0312220689 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company  
DZRH in Tagalog 2012 GMT 3 Dec 89*

[Text] Rebel soldiers inside the Twin Towers attempted to hold a mass to celebrate the Advent of Christmas. Officials of the Reform the Armed Forces Movement [RAM] appealed for a priest to hold the mass and Bishop Teodoro Bacani of the Catholic Bishops Conference of the Philippines, along with two priests from Forbes Park, responded immediately. Bishop Bacani and the two priests proceeded to the Twin Towers with Mobile



Number 25's Andy Vidal and spoke to one RAM official who introduced himself as Colonel Galve. The colonel first demanded that an appeal be made on the radio for the government troops not to move against them so that the mass can be conducted peacefully. However, before the colonel could go on the air and the three priests could celebrate the mass, firing broke out along Makati Avenue. Brigadier General Alexander Aguirre and General Ramon Montano were involved in the incident. The three priests were also forced to vacate the building.

Meanwhile, rebel soldiers holed up in the high buildings along Makati Avenue fired at the convoy of vehicles carrying Major General Ramon Montano, PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] chief and Brig Gen Alexander Aguirre, Capital Regional Command chief at around 1940 yesterday [3 December]. Aguirre was shot in the left leg and was rushed by Montano to the Makati Medical Center. Montano, who was inside a Toyota Celica Supra, was not injured.

The convoy went to Makati to assist in negotiating for the surrender of rebel soldiers positioned along Makati Avenue. The dialogue was initiated by Bishop Teodoro Bacani and Monsignor Tito Bernardo.

In another development, the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] is presently carrying out mopping up operations against small groups of rebel soldiers in different parts of Makati and in the vicinity of Camp Aguinaldo after the majority of the rebel soldiers surrendered following a bloody 3-day coup attempt.

AFP Chief of Staff General Renato de Villa claimed that up to 43 rebel officials and 250 Philippine Marine soldiers who took part in the coup attempt in Metro Manila have surrendered. The military has also recovered approximately 800 different items of military equipments from these men.

It was also learned that some 150 Philippine Marine soldiers surrendered to the government forces after they were trapped inside Camp Aguinaldo. The surrender was negotiated by Father Rodolfo Gallardo, an army chaplain. The rebel soldiers also turned over their weapons.

### **Cebu General To Surrender if Manila Revolt Ends**

*HK0412010389 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0030 GMT 4 Dec 89*

[Report by Joey Sicam]

[Text] In Cebu, Cardinal Ricardo Vidal appealed to the government to suspend the die-or-surrender policy imposed on rebel soldiers.

Last night, before the soldiers left Mactan Air Base, they left papers saying they are reformists and not rebels.

Renegade Air Force Brigadier General Jose Commendador said he is ready to hold a peaceful dialogue with President Aquino's representatives. He told Visayas

Command [Viscom] chief Brigadier General Palma that he will surrender if the rebellion in Metro Manila is suppressed.

Last night, General Palma held a command conference at the Viscom headquarters. There was some miscommunication and this caused the deployment of forces by General Commendador to the Lapu-Lapu side of the Mandawe-Mactan bridge. Following the deployment of troops, Palma and Commendador held a dialogue and the tension was diffused. No fighting occurred.

The Mactan airport is abandoned, except for the people manning the facilities. The two international flights are still stranded. There are no troop movements at Mactan Air Base. A group of soldiers there did not join General Commendador.

### **Request for U.S. To Bomb Rebels 'Not Denied'**

*HK0412014789 Hong Kong AFP in English 0145 GMT 4 Dec 89*

[Text] Manila, Dec 4 (AFP)—The Philippine Government Monday would not categorically deny U.S. news reports that it asked U.S. warplanes to attack rebel targets to help put down a coup attempt against President Corazon Aquino.

The WASHINGTON POST, quoting U.S. officials, reported Sunday that U.S. President George Bush rejected Mrs. Aquino's request for U.S. aircraft to bomb and strafe rebel air bases and other targets and instead offered to provide "combat air patrols" to keep rebel planes on the ground.

"We have no information about that officially. What the government asked was only for air cover," Press Secretary Adolfo Azcuna said in a statement.

Asked if the statement was a flat denial, Press Undersecretary Paul Alvarez told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE: "It's up to you."

The POST quoted an unidentified U.S. official as saying: "We said 'yes' to (assistance) but we made the rules a little different."

The Manila government announced the crushing of the coup attempt on Sunday following three days of fierce battles during which U.S. fighter planes provided air cover for forces loyal to Mrs. Aquino.

Both the U.S. and Philippines governments insisted the fighters did not engage rebel forces.

The LOS ANGELES TIMES also quoted unidentified government sources as saying that in a series of calls to U.S. officials, Mrs. Aquino and Philippine military officers asked for attacks on specific targets.

U.S. Embassy spokesman Gerald Huchel said Monday that he had heard of U.S. news reports quoting administration sources as saying the embassy received telephone calls from Mrs. Aquino and Defense Secretary

Fidel Ramos asking U.S. warplanes to attack rebel targets. "We still have to confirm it," Mr. Huchel said.

Mrs. Aquino and Mr. Bush were condemned by the Manila press, communist insurgents, the right-wing opposition and the military rebels themselves for the U.S. intervention, which dragged the United States into an internal Asian conflict for the first time since the Vietnam War. But pro-government Senator Aquilino Pimentel, who opposes the presence of U.S. military bases in the Philippines, denounced the opposition on Sunday for criticizing U.S. intervention but not the coup attempt.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Embassy reiterated a warning to Americans here Monday that they were possible targets of kidnap attempts by remnants of the putsch. Mr. Huchel said it was feared rebels holding out in high rises in the Makati international financial district would kidnap American nationals and use them as shields in their escape. "That is the only area that we consider to be unsafe," he added.

The U.S. Embassy remained heavily fortified and guarded by U.S. marines Monday, and Filipino employees were turned away at the gate, which bore a notice saying it was closed for a holiday.

#### **Azcuna Warns of Confusion After 'Failed Coup'**

*HK0412050389 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 4 Dec 89*

[Text] In Malacanang, Press Secretary Adolfo Azcuna expressed fear over the minimal confusion that would follow the failed coup. He advises everyone to be extraordinarily careful.

[Begin Azcuna recording in English, in progress] ...so we have to be careful. But [words indistinct] is out of the question already. They don't have anymore big armor, but they still have small firearms. [end recording]

#### **August 1987 Coup Leader, Others Escape 1 Dec**

*HK0412065789 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0600 GMT 4 Dec 89*

[Text] About 50 prisoners at Villamor Airbase and Fort Bonifacio escaped during the rebels' occupation of the Army camp at dawn on Friday [1 December]. The escapees were soldiers suspected of the Aquino-Galman double murder and those involved in the failed coup d'etat last 28 August 1987.

PC [Philippine Constabulary] Chief Major General Ramon Montano identified two officers, who were among the escapees, as Lieutenant Colonel Reynaldo Cabauatan of the Constabulary and Lieutenant Colonel Reynaldo Chua of the Army. Four Fort Bonifacio guards were killed by the rebel soldiers when they refused to open the stockade.

#### **Two Caucasians 'Killed' at Site of Rebel Clashes**

*HK0412072589 Hong Kong AFP in English 0722 GMT 4 Dec 89*

[Text] Manila, Dec 4 (AFP)—Two Caucasians have been slain at the site of clashes between rebel troops and government forces, hospital staff said here Monday. The nationalities of the man and woman killed at a hotel were not immediately known.

The two bodies were pulled out of the Manila Peninsula Hotel in the financial district of Makati, where rebel troops entrenched in high-rises have been fighting government forces on the ground for two days. The foreigners had bullet wounds but no identification papers, a staff member at the Makati Medical Center said.

#### **Army General Gives Situation Update 4 Dec**

*HK0412092989 Manila Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0745 GMT 4 Dec 89*

[Interview with General Oscar Florendo, head of Civil Relations Service of the Philippine Armed Forces, by unidentified reporter—place not given—slantlines denote passages in English]

[Text] [Reporter] General, congratulations.

[Florendo] Thank you very much on behalf of the soldiers who have worked so hard.

[Reporter] Before we ask for your assessment of present developments, I want to ask if you have heard what Senator Maceda said in the Senate about restoring the budget for the Department of National Defense, the Armed Forces, and the revision of the National Police. Have you heard about this?

[Florendo] I don't think I should comment on what Senator Maceda has said. I would prefer to concentrate on what has been happening because we are not really thinking of other things.

[Reporter] Has General Palma already reported to General Headquarters GHQ on the situation in Cebu?

[Florendo] Yes, the situation in Cebu now, /I think, is better than yesterday. On the side of the government, for instance, /I think the newest arrival there is the 57th Infantry Battalion from Negros /to augment the government forces./ Another battalion is from the 6th Infantry Battalion from Negros and a company from Leyte has arrived. So there are many troops in Cebu now. /As of one o'clock/ this afternoon [0500 GMT], they were supposed to have started talks but we have had no reports from General Palma on this so far.

[Reporter] Sir, is it true that General Mison was sent there as a go-between, a mediator?

[Florendo] That is not true. In reality he is going there to visit someone, the Armed Forces are not sending him there.

[Reporter] Also regarding Cebu, did you turn over all decisions to Gen Palma, regarding giving a deadline or ultimatum to the rebel soldiers in Mactan?

[Florendo] This morning /we agreed to an extension of 24 hours/ for Gen Palma, to tell them this. But we cannot say when the 24 hours began. /What I can tell you/ is that this morning we said: /Okay, you have 24 hours to talk it over with them./ Because we would like /to be able to resolve this situation in Cebu with minimal or no bloodshed at all./

[Reporter] General, what about the snipers in Makati?

[Florendo] Here in Makati, we have given the Capcom [Capital Regional Command] an /augmentation/ because this is /supposed to be a police action./ But because of the large number and strength of those rebels who are there, the Capcom force has to be beefed up. What we have done now is to turn this over to the PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary—Integrated National Police]. As a matter of fact, the operations there are /now personally being supervised by General Montano./ As you know, it is Gen Montano who is on the scene; he is himself out in the field following things up. So /we want to finish all these things very fast if we can./ However because of the large numbers—although we know how many are holed up in each building, we know what kind of arms they have, who the people there are—it will take some time./ because of the numbers and also because of their /expertise. If we do it very well, maybe we can say/ it may take 4 to 7 days.

[Reporter] Which buildings in Makati are presently being occupied by the rebels?

[Florendo] /Well, we have identified more than 15 buildings/ but this does not mean those are the only ones.

[Reporter] What about guests in the Intercontinental Hotel and at the Twin Towers?

[Florendo] They have not been personally inconvenienced except that we have learned that those people have run out of food and they have asked for food from other tenants.

[Reporter] Are you contemplating cutting off power and water and lobbing teargas at the occupied buildings?

[Florendo] /I would rather not talk about the plans./ because as you know they are listening in, too.

[Reporter] By the way, we heard that Gen Montano was hit somewhere in the leg. Is that true?

[Florendo] I don't know about that but I do know that his vehicle was shot at when he headed that way.

[Reporter] /But he is alive and kicking?/

[Florendo] /Oh yes, yes./

[Reporter] Just like Gen Aguirre and Colonel Maganto. So sir, just to keep our soldiers informed—particularly

the PC-INP—I would like to read what was sent to us by Senator Maceda. This is Number Seven in his press release, and I quote: /We are restoring the P373 million pesos that we have recommended cut from the Department of National Defense and Armed Forces budget. In consultation with Secretary Ramos, we will probably realign some amounts for the acquisition and repair of the equipment destroyed in the coup.

Number eight: we will further review our position on the PNP [Philippine National Police] bill. We will meet on Thursday, December 7, to discuss with the House panel whether or not to defer final agreement on the bill.

Number nine: we are withdrawing our objection to the confirmation of PC Brigadier General Mariano Filart by the Commission on Appointments, without prejudice to the findings of the Blue Ribbon Committee.

Well, Sir, can you say anything about this?/

[Florendo] Let's just [words indistinct]

### Senator Lina Names Alleged Coup Financiers

HK0412091789 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan  
in Tagalog 0800 GMT 4 Dec 89

[Text] Senator Joey Lina has implicated former Ambassador Danding Cojuangco and Reggie Araneta as primary financiers of the foiled coup d'etat. Here is Jojo Linael with the details:

[Begin recording] Senator Lina said it would have been impossible to launch the failed coup attempt without sufficient financial support from people who are financially capable of doing so. Lina strongly urged a 5-man Senate Commission, created to investigate the coup, to invite some officials, like Araneta and Danding Cojuangco, to shed light on their possible involvement in the coup d'etat. [end recording]

### Airline Resumes Normal Operations 5 December

HK0412085789 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan  
in Tagalog 0800 GMT 4 Dec 89

[Text] Philippine Airlines [PAL] announced that it will resume normal operations tomorrow adding that international flights had partially resumed. According to PAL, 10 international flights are scheduled to take off today, including those bound for Bangkok, Taipei, San Francisco, London, and Sydney. Ten international flights are also set to touch down today, including those from Riyadh, London, Paris, and Frankfurt.

PAL advised relatives of passengers on board these flights that it will transport the passengers to the Philippine Village Hotel where they can be met.



**Mitterrand Assures Aquino Support for Government***HK0412084789 Hong Kong AFP in English 0838 GMT 4 Dec 89*

[Text] Manila, Dec 4 (AFP)—President Francois Mitterrand expressed Monday "the support of France to the ongoing fight for democracy led in the Philippines under the leadership of Mrs. Corazon Aquino," official sources said.

The message was delivered to President Aquino at the presidential palace through a special call by French Ambassador Jacques Leblanc and Vice Admiral Jean Turcat, on a routine visit aboard three French warships, they said.

The vice admiral, whose flotilla arrived here Wednesday "paid a call today to the president in order to reaffirm the support of France to the ongoing fight for democracy in the Philippines under the leadership of Mrs. Corazon Aquino," the sources said.

The call was initially unscheduled but was made "due to the present circumstances" to express Mr. Mitterrand's support, they said. France currently chairs the European Economic Community (EEC).

Vice Admiral Turcat, the chairman of the permanent trials committee of the French Fleet, commands a flotilla that includes the anti-submarine destroyer Dupleix, the support ship La Somme, and the frigate Commandant Charner.

The warships arrived last week from Inchon in South Korea but delayed their departure for Malaysia for 24 hours because of the special assignment given to the vice admiral, diplomatic sources said.

The French crews were never consigned on board during the coup attempt against Mrs. Aquino which caused more than 500 casualties. They continued to go ashore in civilian clothes but were advised to proceed with caution. The three French ships were anchored near the heavily-fortified U.S. Embassy.

**Rebel Leader, Occupied Buildings Identified***HK0412102989 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0945 GMT 4 Dec 89*

[Text] Another rebel officer inside one of the Makati buildings was identified by military authorities as Army Major Abraham Purugganan, a graduate of the Philippine Military Academy Class of 1973. He is the same rebel officer who occupied parts of Fort Bonifacio at the start of the coup on Thursday [30 November]. Purugganan's group who left Fort Bonifacio earlier regrouped at Makati, Metro Manila.

The buildings now occupied by the rebels in Makati are: The Twin Towers, the 40-storey Rich Towers Building, Landmark, Nico Manila Garden Hotel, QUAD Park, Manila Intercontinental Hotel, Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company Building, Manila Peninsula

Hotel, Mandarin Hotel, Philippine Commercial Industrial Bank, Gilarmi Apartments, Pacific Plaza, and the Solid Bank.

A communications network has been set up in the Landmark Building according to Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police chief General Ramon Montano.

**Ramos Denies Bases Deal For Air Support***HK0412101789 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0935 GMT 4 Dec 89*

[Text] Here is a live report bny Dick Sintiongco in Malacanang:

[Begin recording] We have been informed that the only source of strong rebel resistance comes from the PLDT [Philippine Long Distance Telephone] Building, but rebels there are reportedly running out of ammunition. The rebels occupying other buildings have allegedly sent surrender feelers, especially from the privates first class who were deceived into joining the coup plotters.

Meanwhile, Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos denied that there was a deal reached on the bases when the United States agreed to provide air support for the Philippine forces. This was in relation to the recapture of Sangley point in Cavite from rebel control. He stressed that the air support given by the United States was offered to the Philippine Government by U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Platt. [end recording]

**Air Support Sparks Nationalist Backlash***HK0412111789 Hong Kong AFP in English 1027 GMT 4 Dec 89*

[By Roberto Coloma]

[Text] Manila, Dec 4 (AFP)—The United States gained tremendous leverage in upcoming military bases talks with the Philippines by helping to save President Corazon Aquino from a putsch, but has sparked a nationalist backlash in this former colony.

The support provided by the U.S. air force to troops loyal to Mrs. Aquino gave rise to speculation that she had agreed to extend the lease of two major U.S. bases in the country in exchange for her government's preservation.

The Philippines hosts Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base, the largest U.S. military facilities overseas, whose lease expires September 1991. A U.S. request for an extension of the lease is to be discussed later this month.

"In the end, Aquino and the U.S. would ink a new bases agreement," Francisco Tatad, publisher of the *NEWSDAY* newspaper, wrote Monday. "This is what the deal was all about. But it will be a deal between a puppet and a puppeteer."

He said the U.S. intervention could spark a "war of national liberation or independence" led by the rebels.

including a continuing urban guerrilla war if the mutineers reject Mrs. Aquino's order to "surrender or die."

Armed forces chief of staff General Renato de Villa, who along with Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos had sought U.S. air support when the rebels gained the upper hand Friday, said there was "no such thing" as a secret bases deal.

Mr. Ramos denied U.S. news reports that Mrs. Aquino asked U.S. warplanes to attack rebel targets to help put down the coup, and also dismissed reports that a possible evacuation of Mrs. Aquino by U.S. aircraft had been discussed.

U.S. F-4 Phantom jets came to Mrs. Aquino's rescue on Friday after her government was put on the defensive by rebel troops who seized major air bases and strafed the presidential palace and major military camps.

The fighter-bombers made protective overflights across Manila until the loyalists could destroy rebel aircraft, and both governments said the Phantoms never fired a single shot or dropped any ordnance.

Western and Asian diplomats said President George Bush decided to extend U.S. military assistance at the risk of being accused of intervention for several reasons:

- It was an urgently needed measure of support for Philippine democracy and a signal to other U.S. allies experiencing fragile democratic processes in South America and Asia.
- It offered an unexpected opportunity to gain leverage ahead of the bases talks and scuttle posturings by some Philippine officials, who play down the importance of the bases to Philippine security.
- Mr. Bush wanted to have a "clean backyard" during his summit with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, whose allies in central Europe are ensnared in pro-democracy protests.

While Mrs. Aquino came under fire from critics in the press and opposition parties for seeking U.S. help, others came to her support.

Senator Ernesto Maceda, a frequent Aquino critic, praised her handling of the coup, backed the U.S. involvement and declared that "we are softening our stance on the U.S. bases issue."

Mr. Maceda, chairman of the senate defense committee, said before the coup he was inclined to a one or two-year phaseout of the bases but now favoured a five-year period because of the need to upgrade the armed forces' equipment.

"It would be too expensive to get the equipment from alternative sources," he said.

The fighting took a heavy toll on aircraft, armor and equipment. The coup ravaged the air force, with 55 per cent of its aircraft now unable to fly.

Officials said rebel marines who occupied the air force headquarters damaged 16 Bell Huey-1H helicopters, while one of its 10 F-5's went down as they attacked Sangley Point and destroyed seven T-28's, three light transports and one of 10 Sikorsky helicopter gunships.

#### Senate President Defends U.S. Air Support

HK0412114389 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan  
in Tagalog 1100 GMT 4 Dec 89

[Text] Senate President Jovito Salonga said that the U.S. air support given to President Aquino's government during the foiled coup d'etat should be welcomed and not condemned. Here is Jojo Ismael with the details:

[Begin recording] Senator Salonga stressed that the support provided by the United States should not be perceived as meddling. Salonga, the Liberal Party leader, said that the rebels' attempt to overthrow the government prompted the administration to request for the necessary help, which is in accordance with international law and other treaties between the country and the United States. He emphasized that his party's stand for the ouster of the U.S. facilities here had nothing to do with his appreciation for the U.S. support during the coup. [end recording]

#### Mayors' League Wants Expulsion of Laurel, Enrile

HK0412124789 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company  
DZRH in Tagalog 1155 GMT 4 Dec 89

[Statement by City Mayors' League read by reporter Dick Sintiongco—in English]

[Text] As we rejoice in our victory over the traitors that launched the December 1 coup attempt, we urge continued vigilance against those who would not hesitate to see it happen again. We also urge action against those who, in any way, aided or abetted the perpetrators of this dastardly act. We demand an investigation of Vice President Laurel, Senator Juan Ponce Enrile, and the immediate initiation of the impeachment proceedings for Laurel and expulsion proceedings for Enrile.

We hail the Filipino people for their loyalty to President Aquino, the duly constituted authority, to the Constitution, and to democracy.

Signed, Juan Simon, president, League of City Mayors.

#### Governors Seek Impeachment of Laurel, Enrile

HK0412123789 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company  
DZRH in Tagalog 1158 GMT 4 Dec 89

[Statement by Governors' League read by reporter Dick Sintiongco—in English]

[Text] We strongly condemn the recent attempt to overthrow the government. We condemn the supporters of this recent coup, particularly, Vice President Laurel, Senator Enrile, and Governor Aguinaldo. We also denounce fence sitters like General Galido. We hope that the Senate will

initiate an impeachment and or expulsion procedure against Vice President Laurel and Senator Enrile.

We commend the officers and enlisted men of the Armed Forces of the Philippines who have remained loyal to their oath. We also hail the success of our government as a victory for democracy and a reconfirmation of the people's faith in the Aquino government.

Lastly, our heartfelt congratulations to the Filipino people for their courage and vigilance during the crisis.

Statement from Governor Roberto Pagdanganan, secretary general of the League of Provincial Governors.

#### **Bomb Explodes at Central Bank; No Casualties**

HK0412101189 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0938 GMT 4 Dec 89

[Text] Here is a report from Loy Calivan:

[Calivan] A bomb exploded here at the parking alley of Central Bank. We have here Colonel Diokno of the Western Police District. What can you say about the explosion?

[Colonel Diokno] We are still investigating the matter and it is now at the hands of a bomb disposal unit. The bomb used was a projectile bomb. But we do not know who did this.

[Calivan] What time did this occur, Colonel? Are there any casualties?

[Colonel Diokno] According to Central Bank employees it happened about 1605 [0805 GMT], but we arrived here at around 1700 [0900 GMT]. There were three vehicles hit, but no one was injured.

[Calivan] Are the rebel forces involved in this explosion?

[Diokno] I don't know. But we were informed that these people will resort to terroristic activities, so we will not discount that.

#### **Bomb Explodes Near U.S. Embassy; No Casualties**

HK0412121289 Hong Kong AFP in English 1211 GMT 4 Dec 89

[Text] Manila, Dec 4 (AFP)—An explosion rocked Manila's Ermita tourist district Monday evening, some 300 meters (yards) from the heavily guarded U.S. Embassy compound, witnesses said. Several patrons at a Chinese restaurant were injured by flying glass from shattered windows. Three vehicles were also damaged, witnesses said.

Policemen with pistols and rifles at the ready rushed to the scene. First reports from police said a bomb had apparently been left at a construction site just across the road from the restaurant.

Eyewitnesses said they had seen a vehicle leave the scene of the explosion just before the blast at 7:50 pm (1150 GMT).

#### **Stray Gunfire Hits Thai Ambassador's House**

BK0412004989 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 4 Dec 89 p 5

[Excerpt] Stray gunfire hit the residence of Thai Ambassador to the Philippines Somphong Faichampa yesterday as Philippine government troops tried for the third straight day to crush a coup attempt by rebel soldiers.

Some 60 Thais sought refuge in the Thai Embassy yesterday.

Ambassador Somphong told the POST in a telephone interview last night that his home was hit by gunfire at about 1.30 p.m. Manila time.

The ambassador, who was in a jovial mood, said he was not at home at the time of the shooting because he had moved to the embassy two days ago.

He said his 16th century furniture was riddled with bullet holes.

"It is such a waste," he joked, adding, "I'm sure the shooting was not intentional."

The house is in a diplomatic residential area that has been blocked off by government troops.

The ambassador's house is near that of US Ambassador Nicholas Platt.

Ambassador Somphong said that some 60 Thais have moved into the embassy, including families of THAI International [Airways] and embassy staff, and businessmen. [passage omitted]

### **Thailand**

#### **Chatchai Sends Message to Aquino on Coup Attempt**

BK0212070789 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 2 Dec 89 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan yesterday expressed distress and concern over the coup attempt in the Philippines and implied support for President Corazon Aquino's government.

In a message sent to Mrs Aquino yesterday, General Chatchai said:

"I have learnt with great distress and concern of the news of the attempted coup d'etat against your Government.

"As a close neighbour and a fellow member of ASEAN, we in Thailand pray that you will be able to quickly bring the situation under control and restore peace and order to your country.

"We are convinced that democracy which your government has always championed will prevail," Gen Chatchai's statement said.



Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila sent a similar message to his Philippine counterpart Raul Manglapus yesterday, saying "the news of the attempted coup d'etat against President Aquino and the Philippine Government has caused me much distress and concern.

"We pray that your government will be able to quickly bring the situation under control.

"We are confident that the Philippines will weather this crisis and that democracy will prevail," ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi's statement said.

The messages did not contain the word "support" which may be construed as interfering in the internal affairs of the Philippines.

Other nations, such as the United States and Singapore, however, expressed their clear support for the Aquino administration.

Canada, France (on behalf of the European Community), the Soviet Union, Japan and Australia have also expressed support for the Aquino administration.

Gen Chatchai said yesterday the Government was closely following developments in the Philippines.

He noted that the coup attempt was an "internal matter" of the Philippines.

Gen Chatchai was attending an economic seminar at the Central Plaza Hotel when he received a telephone call informing him of the situation in Manila.

The Prime Minister spoke on the phone for a considerable period after delivering a speech at the seminar.

Before leaving the hotel, Gen Chatchai said that the coup attempt posed no threat to the Thai Embassy in Manila.

He said later before leaving for an audience with Their Majesties the King and Queen in Sakhon Nakhon that he would have a better picture of the whole situation later in the evening.

Asked to comment on the coup attempt, Army Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut said:

"A coup d'etat is a bad thing."

Deputy Prime Minister Thianchai Sirisamphan while refusing to comment on the situation in Manila said coup d'etats were "a thing of the past".

Government Spokesman Suwit Yotmani said the Thai Embassy in Manila had warned Thais living in the Philippines, mostly students, not to go on to the streets.

The government spokesman said Thailand would consider evacuating Thai nationals if the situation worsened.

### Former CPM Guerrillas Possible Future Burden

BK0412093389 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 2 Dec 89  
p 16

[Article: "Does the Burden of the Communist Party of Malaya Remain With Thailand?"]

[Text] Today I wish to hail the signing of the agreement on the cessation of the armed struggle of the Communist Party of Malaya [CPM] at the Lee Garden Hotel in Hat Yai. The signatories to the agreement are the Malaysian and Thai Governments and the CPM.

Thailand has to co-sign the agreement because the CPM used the Thai-Malaysian border area as its sanctuary and operational base. In particular, the CPM's recent operations were based more in Thailand than in Malaysia.

For this reason, the CPM has for some time been a thorn in Thailand's side. Although Thailand was not the target of the political terrorist group, its operations caused unrest in Thai territory, which could have resulted in a resurgence by the Thai communist movement.

The Thai Government, through the 4th Army Region, acted as a medium to negotiate regularly with Chin Peng, the CPM leader. The negotiations continued in earnest in May and culminated in an initial agreement in November and eventually in the formal signing today.

What shape the CPM will take following the agreement is unclear at this time because unlike Thailand, the Malaysian Government has never before made any clear indication of its position toward a political terrorist group. Thailand regards such political terrorists who surrendered as "participants in national development" and gives them land after they surrender their arms and renounce their past.

In the case of the CPM, the Malaysian Government indicated that the disbanded CPM guerrillas will not be welcome to Malaysia even though it is their home country. It claimed that Malaysia has little land and thus could not afford to allocate any for the ex-guerrillas to earn their livelihood in the way that the Thai Government did to ex-Communist Party of Thailand cadres or members of other terrorist groups.

Thus, a new problem has arisen for Thailand to solve because the ex-CPM guerrillas will have to stay in Thailand if the Malaysian Government refuses to accept them. In what status can these ex-guerrillas stay in Thailand? They are not Thai citizens. Their previous and present presence in Thailand have always been illegal.

The agreement says the CPM will develop into a legal political party in Malaysia whose movement will be peaceful and within the framework of the Constitution. Therefore, the agreement implies recognition of the ex-CPM guerrillas as Malaysian citizens and their having the same rights as other Malaysian citizens. Therefore, legally, these ex-guerrillas have the right to earn their

living and live in Malaysia. If they were to stay in Thailand, they would have to stay as aliens and be subject the Thai alien law.

If the Malaysian Government burdens Thailand with the ex-guerrillas, it would be taking unfair advantage of Thailand. Thailand helped negotiate the end of the armed struggle and for that Malaysia owes Thailand a dept of gratitude. It would be excessive to burden Thailand with the guerrillas after their dispersal.

If things continue this way, Thailand will soon turn into a dumping ground for people to leave their unwanted animals.

## Vietnam

### Soviet Military Delegation Concludes Visit

BK0212055289 Hanoi VNA in English 1539 GMT  
1 Dec 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA December 1—A Soviet military delegation led by General K.A. Kochetov, first vice-minister of defence, left Vietnam on Nov.30, concluding a four-day official friendship visit.

Present at the see-off ceremony were Sen .Lt. Gen. Doan Khue, Politburo member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice-minister of national defence and chief of the General Staff of the Vietnam People's Army; Sen. Lt. Gen. Dao Dinh Luyen, member of the party Central Committee and vice-minister of national defence; Phan Dinh Vinh, deputy head of the party Central Committee's External Relations Commission; and others.

Soviet Ambassador D.I. Kachin was also on hand.

During its stay, the Soviet delegation paid floral tributes at the Ho Chi Minh mausoleum and at the V.I. Lenin monument. It held talks with senior officers of the Vietnamese Defence Ministry, and called at the headquarters of Infantry Division 308, Air Division Thang Long, and the Special-Task Officers Training School. The Soviet guests attended a meeting organized in their honour by the command of the air-defence force on Nov. 29. They also toured Ho Chi Minh City, military region 7, the Navy command, and the Ba Son shipyard.

### Party, State Leaders Greet Laos' National Day

BK0112163089 Hanoi VNA in English 1509 GMT  
1 Dec 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec.1—Vietnamese party and state leaders today sent a joint message of greetings to their Lao counterparts on the occasion of the 14th national day of the Lao People's Democratic Republic (Dec.2)

The message was signed by Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Vo Chi Cong, State Council president; Do Muoi, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Le

Quang Dao, chairman of the National Assembly; and addressed to Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the L.P.D.R.; and Nouthak Phoumsavan, president of the People's Supreme Assembly.

It says: "The founding of the Lao People's Democratic Republic on Dec.2, 1975 ushered in a new era in Laos, the era of peace, independence, unity and socialism. Over the past 14 years, the Lao people of all ethnicities, under the correct leadership of the L.P.R.P headed by esteemed Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, gained big achievements in all fields, firmly defending the fatherland, developing the economy and culture, and improving the people's living conditions. The L.P.D.R enjoys a growing prestige and role on the international arena.

"The all-sided achievements of the Lao revolution have testified to the correct line of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, a genuine Marxist-Leninist party, which has been tested through a long revolutionary struggle. The Vietnamese people rejoice at and deeply admire the remarkable achievements of the Lao revolution, and sincerely wish them still greater successes in implementing the resolution of the L.P.R.P's 4th congress.

"The Vietnamese people are very glad to note that the great militant solidarity and special friendship between parties, states and peoples of Vietnam and Laos have been constantly consolidated and fruitfully developed. We pledge to do our utmost to preserve, together with the Lao people, the genuine and unfailing relations between our two countries, to raise the quality and efficiency of our comprehensive cooperation, and to promote the solidarity between Vietnam and Laos as well as among Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

"We take this opportunity to express the deep and sincere gratitude of the Vietnamese party, government and people towards the Lao party, government and people for their wholehearted support and valuable assistance to the Vietnamese people's revolution.

"May the great friendship, militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and Laos constantly consolidate and fruitfully develop."

### Communique Issued on State Council Meeting

BK0112154589 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1430 GMT 1 Dec 89

["Communique on SRV Council of State's 29 November-1 December Meeting"]

[Text] The Council of State met from 29 November to 1 December 1989 under the chairmanship of Chairman Vo Chi Cong.

1. After hearing the chief justice of the Supreme People's Court and the head of the National Assembly Legislation

Committee deliver investigative reports on a draft regulation on procedures for settlement of civil litigations, the Council of State approved this regulation.

The promulgation of the regulation on procedures for settlement of civil litigations following a regulation on the enforcement of civil court rulings will help create the necessary legal basis for settling civil litigations, protecting the interests of the state and the collective and the legitimate rights and interests of citizens, and contributing to enhancing socialist legislation in civil law relations.

2. After hearing a representative of the Ministry of Justice deliver a report of the Council of Ministers on the finalization of the draft regulation on penalties for administrative offenses and the National Assembly's Legislation Committee present its views, the Council of State approved this regulation.

3. After hearing the chairman of the State Economic Arbitration Commission deliver a report on behalf of the Council of Ministers and the chairman of the National Assembly's Legislation Committee deliver an investigative report on a draft regulation on economic arbitration, the Council of State gave its opinions so the National Assembly's Legislation Committee, the Ministry of Justice, and the Supreme People's Court can join with the State Arbitration Commission in finalizing the text of the regulation before submitting it to the Council of State for approval.

4. The Council of State heard the minister of communications and transportation, present a draft of Vietnam maritime law on behalf of the Council of Ministers and the head of the National Assembly's Legislation Committee give his views, the Council of State found that the preparation and promulgation at an early date of the maritime law are very necessary for gradually bringing our country's maritime operations into the right order, thereby ensuring high economic results and contributing to broadening foreign economic relations between our country and other countries in the world.

The Council of State initially gave its opinions on a number of matters concerning the approach for scrupulously drafting the law and asked the Council of Ministers to continue to rectify the maritime law before sending it to National Assembly deputies and related sectors for consideration and suggestions.

5. The Council of State heard the director general of the Vietnam State Bank read the report of the Council of Ministers on the control of credit and money and the violation of law in credit and money transactions of the banking sector and the views presented by the National Assembly Judiciary Committee and Economic, Planning, and Budget Committee, and reviewed the report of the Supreme People's Organ of Control on the results of the control over the observance of law in the banking sector.

The Council of State noted that after more than 1 year of switching to the new mechanism, the banking sector has made efforts and progress in renovating its organizational and operational methods, thus helping to control the pace of inflation, initially achieve a money-goods balance, and fulfill the 1989 socioeconomic plan.

The Council of State pointed out the negative phenomena and shortcomings which had seriously violated the principle of controlling credit and money transactions of many cadres and personnel of the banking sector, thus causing the loss of a considerable amount of capital and property of the state and making the people deeply indignant and demand that severe punishment be meted out and decisive and prompt countermeasures be taken.

The Council of State provided views for the Council of Ministers and the Vietnam State Bank to finalize their reports on the control of money and credit transactions to be presented to the National Assembly for consideration at its year-end session.

6. The Council of State heard the chairman of the Committee for the By-election of National Assembly Deputies report on the results of the by-election of nine deputies to the Eighth National Assembly at eight units, and the representative of the government's organizing committee report on the results of people's council elections at three levels on 19 November 1989.

The Council of State noted that the people's council election and the by-election of National Assembly deputies were well prepared and carried out satisfactorily in accordance with the renovative spirit of the sixth party congress, thus ensuring democracy, law, and safety.

The Council of State warmly commended the people and combatants throughout the country and all echelons, sectors, mass and social organizations, and election cadres and personnel for having participated actively in and satisfactorily organized the elections, in which the number of voters going to polls reached a high percentage, thus clearly manifested the responsibility of citizens in electing worthy people to the state organs of power at the local and central levels.

7. The Council of State decided to appoint a number of judges to military courts at military region and zone levels.

8. The Council of State decided on a number of matters concerning adjudication work of the Supreme People's Court.

#### **Doan Khue Visits Academy of Military Technology**

BK0112131589 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN  
in Vietnamese 21 Nov 89 p 1

[Tran Cong Huyen's report]



[Text] On the occasion of Vietnam Teachers' Day (20 November), Comrade Senior Lieutenant General Doan Khue, member of the Political Bureau and chief of the General Staff, paid a working visit to the Academy of Military Technology.

On behalf of the party committee and staff of the academy, Comrade Professor Dr Nguyen Hoa Thinh, the academy director, briefed the comrade chief of the General Staff about the results achieved recently by the academy in training, scientific research, scientific-technological development, and material building, as well as about its orientations for development in carrying out the renovation process and implementing Resolution No 115 of the party Central Committee Military Commission's standing body on school work and the higher education sector's three programs of action in support of education reforms in order to improve academic excellence.

The comrade chief of the General Staff was shown technical equipment for scientific training and research, the library, and the laboratory room of the academy. He also inspected the students's living quarters. The comrade met cadres, instructors, and students and discussed with them important issues that arise in the process of renovating the academy's training and developmental activities in all respects so as to meet the requirements for army building in the new stage of the revolution.

Talking to cadres, instructors, students, and personnel of the academy, the comrade chief of the General Staff commended the academy for its recent achievements and urged its cadres, instructors, and students to develop the results already recorded; concentrate every effort on improving the quality of academic activities, considering the forging of political fortitude as the basis for upgrading overall quality; and devote all their creativity and thinking to fully grasping realistic viewpoints and the actual situation of the country and the Army in order to turn out scientific and technological cadres with a high level of professional expertise who can effectively fulfill their tasks right in the first assignment.

#### **CPV Views Cooperativization Effort Results**

*BK3011134989 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese  
21 Nov 89 pp 1, 4*

[Text] The Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee Secretariat held a conference in Thu Dau Mot city, Song Be Province recently to review the efforts to solve the land problem and agricultural cooperativization in provinces of the eastern Nam Bo region. Attending the conference were representatives from Song Be, Dong Nai, Tay Ninh, Ho Chi Minh City and a number of sectors concerned at the central level. Comrades Le Phuoc Tho, secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Nguyen Ngoc Triu, member of the CPV Central Committee and head of the party Central Committee Agricultural Department directed the conference.

After the issuance of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau's Directive No 47 (31 August 1988) on "resolving some pressing land problems," provinces and cities in eastern Nam Bo region have implemented it seriously and have settled almost 90 percent of the total land disputes. Some localities have combined the settlement of land disputes with reorganization of production and resettlement of the population in their areas. Thanks to these efforts, some cadres and party members who took advantage of their authority to gain land deeds were discovered and strictly dealt with; shortcomings in the allocation of land by applying an average system were overcome; while unity within the peasant community has been consolidated and prestige of the local leading cadres restored. Results in the settlement of land disputes have helped to stabilize the situation in the rural areas and to accelerate production development. The past 2 years, saw improvement in the food problem in eastern Nam Bo region provinces. They produced a grain production output of 800,000 tonnes. Short- and long-term industrial crops such as rubber, cashew nut, pepper, and coffee have been developed quickly while livestock has increased by 4-5 percent. Many provinces have fully exploited their agricultural strength and stabilized their crop patterns, thus helping peasants to earn more income. Some localities have achieved self-reliance in production, distribution, and circulation, thus being able to carry out their tasks creatively and expand their joint ventures and economic cooperation with other economic components and adjacent provinces.

Generally speaking, the situation has improved somewhat, but it is not consistent yet since there are problems to be resolved. Many swampy and hilly land areas have not been fully exploited while zoned-off areas for rubber plantation have not been completely used. Some army units have let their allocated land areas lie fallow while peasants in some localities are short of land for cultivation and some land disputes have been left unsolved (about 10 percent). Unless a definite settlement is made, these disputes may adversely affect rural areas. Practical experience has shown that in localities where echelons of party committees and the administration share a consensus in their objectives and measures and know how to use the people as the base to carry out their tasks, the land issue is relatively stable. Contrarily, in localities where party committees and the administration do not work in harmony, the land issue is complicated and more difficult to resolve.

The conference reached an identity of views over the approach to be adopted to solve outstanding land disputes, pointing out that it is necessary to combine the use of all three measures, namely educational, economic, and legal; and to link the settlement of land disputes with efforts to turn out marketable farm products; broaden intensive cultivation and multicropping; build new rural areas; and set up more industrial crop zones in support of export activities. The conference noted that it is necessary to educate the people to use land rationally in building roads and houses so as to save land for cultivation, while paying attention to implementing the policy

on land allocation for families of wounded and fallen soldiers as well as for those who have made meritorious contributions to the revolution.

Generally speaking, the cooperativization movement in eastern Nam Bo region provinces has developed considerably as compared to provinces in the Mekong River delta. There are fine developing models such as the Tan Ba Agricultural Cooperative (Tan Uyen District, Song Be Province) which can make profit from its production and business joint ventures, its capital now reaching more than 200 million dong. The Quyet Thang Agricultural Cooperative (Long Thanh District) and the Vo Dong Agricultural Cooperative (Thong Nhat District), Dong Nai Province, while engaging in grain production, have developed land for shrimp production and sandalwood plantation, and have had success in dehydrated banana processing. As a result, members of these cooperatives have earned a high income.

The good point of the decade-old cooperativization movement of the eastern Nam Bo region provinces is that it has succeeded in reorganizing production in rural areas and setting up specialized crop cultivation sites, creating conditions for peasants to turn out more marketable agricultural products, acquainting peasants with collectivization, creating a number of material bases, applying scientific and technical innovations to agricultural production, and turning out a contingent of agricultural economic management cadres.

However, the movement has not developed evenly. Only 13 percent of the cooperatives of provinces in this region have a good account rating. The number of cooperatives which are rated average constitute between 20-30 percent while those which are rated weak amount to between 50-60 percent. Many cooperatives and production collectives are such in name only and have, in fact, already disintegrated. Those cooperatives still in operation have given out "contracts without specifying quotas" and they have been at a loss when embarking on the new management mechanism.

The reasons for the above situation are that cooperatives have not been motivated by economic requirements but rather by political and social demands. Efforts to prepare

conditions and premises for embarking on cooperativization are not good enough and cooperativization has not been undertaken in the principle of voluntariness but in a coercive fashion. Their judgment was made in a pro forma manner and their advance was slow, their awareness simple. They have equated cooperativization with collectivization. As a result, many cooperatives have faced difficulties and deadlock when they are required to begin "supporting themselves with materials" in a bid to achieve autonomy in production and business.

After considering the reality of the movement, the conference again affirmed the need to carry out cooperativization. This is a demand of the rural people. If we fail to organize cooperativization, we would not be able to solve the question of water conservancy and social well-being. The conference also held that agricultural cooperativization in eastern Nam Bo region provinces should be carried out in a diversified manner meaning coordination should be made between one link with many others and between small- and large-scale units. The tendency of oversimplification and duplication should be opposed. It is imperative to consolidate cooperatives with material bases and management mechanism. The functions of cooperative management committees should be clearly defined and guidance should be given to these cooperatives to engage in business joint ventures.

For cooperatives that still maintain their management committees but have no material bases, we should turn them into production collectives or cooperation teams. For cooperatives or production collectives without material bases and management mechanism (in fact, they are already disintegrated) peasant organization should appoint a self-governing body to resolve issues related to water conservancy and encourage this body to join with cooperatives when opportunity allows.

The conference also proposed to the central government to formulate a policy on insuring prices of agricultural products, to take measures to meet demands of materials and fertilizer for agricultural production, eliminate intermediate links, provide rational credits for agricultural production in accordance with the cycle of crops and breeds, readjust electricity fees for agriculture, and appropriately regulate the collection of agricultural taxes by the central government and the local authorities.

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